Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LIX. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1844. NO. 52.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 13, 1844.

OUR GREAT CONVENTION.

Our late Convention was truly *great*, whether we regard the numbers present, the beauty and number of the banners, the spirit manifested, or the glorious results to be derived from it. A great deal is said about the numbers present, and the estimates are as various as the political prejudices of the people. Judging from the best data we can obtain, the convention was at least twice as large as in 1840. Two military gentlemen, who have seen large bodies of men collected together, estimate the number on the ground at 30 000.

At no one time was there much more than one-half of the Convention present on the ground. The stream to and from the Convention, during the whole time, was constant, and the city was all the time crowded with strangers. One gentleman on the stand, who stated he was in the habit of calculating large bodies of men closely, estimated the number at fifty thousand. At any rate there was enough to satisfy any reasonable man that it was a glorious demonstration of Whig strength and zeal. A few more such "failures," as the Post calls it, would ruin Locofocoism!

Steubenville and Wheeling.

The Whigs of Pittsburgh owe a debt of gratitude to their gallant brethren of Ohio and Virginia.—They came among us in their might and power—gallant fellows, who never falter when the day of battle comes. Steubenville owed a debt of gratitude to the Pittsburgh Whigs, and nobly did the gallant spirits of that thriving city redeem it, as her 800 delegates amply showed. Wheeling, in the cause of Henry Clay, cannot be beat. The Whigs of that city are all at it, and always at it. Pittsburgh returned the visit of her zealous and large delegation on yesterday. Long live the gallant Whigs of Ohio and Virginia.

General Joseph Markle.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, closes an article, describing Gen. Markle's military services as follows:

"But Gen. M. has higher merits than those of the mere military officer. As a practical manufacturer, as an industrious farmer, as an intelligent, enlightened and patriotic citizen, thoroughly acquainted with the history of his own State, intimate with her policy and devoted to her interests, he is just the man that a true-hearted Pennsylvanian should delight to see in the Gubernatorial office. A soldier, a manufacturer, an agriculturalist, respected and beloved by his immediate friends and neighbors, he is a candidate for whom the Whigs of the Commonwealth may vote with pride and confidence. In his election the friends of Home Industry will secure a noble triumph. That he will be elected, if the enthusiasm, union, harmony and zeal which now characterize the friends of the good cause, continue to be kept up to the day of the election, few can entertain a doubt."

True Gen. Markle is "just such a man that a true-hearted Pennsylvanian should delight to see in the Gubernatorial office." The Locofoco papers have so pertinaciously slandered Gen. Markle, by depreciating his abilities and acquirements, that some persons really believed that the old hero was deficient in scholastic acquirements.—To see and know the man is enough to dispel these false impressions at once. That he is a much superior man to Mr. Shunk, in natural ability, is said on all hands, and that his general and varied information is superior to the latter gentleman's cannot be doubted. Mr. Markle possesses a fine library, of well selected books, which is kept for use, not for show; and his conversation and letters show he has made good use of his privileges. Mr. Shunk may have more information in regard to the mere details of business, having been a *Clerk* nearly all his days; but the people want something more to fit a man for office than mere *clerkly* acquirements. General Markle, possessing a strong, masculine mind, stored with varied information, and having made himself well acquainted with the situation, resources and wants of Pennsylvania, is the very man we want for Governor.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK
Condemned by Members of the Locofoco Party.

The conduct of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Locofoco candidate for Governor, by his shameful pandering to religious prejudices, for the purpose of obtaining support, cannot but render him objectionable in the eyes of every well-thinking man. The fact of his walking in the Catholic procession in this city cannot be denied, *and by Mr. Shunk is not attempted to be denied*, and it has been deemed a strong objection to him by his own party, and has been urged against him to prevent his nomination.

We have in our possession what purports to be a Locofoco paper, published in Washington, Pennsylvania, entitled the "*True* Republican." The first number is dated "Washington, Friday, February 9, 1844." The introductory editorial is as follows:

"In consequence of the *Anti-Democratic* and *unholy* course of Mr. SHUNK and his friends, we consider it our duty, as the true friends of the principles of Democracy, to give the 'bone and sinew" some little information that will enable the honest democrat to vote understandingly To this end we shall issue this every week. Our next number will appear Saturday, Feb. 17"

We propose to take some lengthy extracts from this paper, published by members of the Locofoco party, as exemplifying the just grounds of their opposition to Mr. Shunk for Governor, as follows:

With that true instinct which governs demagogues, when seeking political preferment, Mr. Shunk believing that his only chance for the nomination for Governor would be to make himself a Western man, came to Pittsburgh a short time ago, and made a temporary lodgement in Allegheny county, where he is styled the Anti-Porter candidate, and gives the people to understand that he was opposed to certain anti-democratic measures of Gov. Porter's administration, particularly the Special Message, the "infamous Relief Law," &c, &c Now let us examine this matter, and see how the fact stands. The Special Message—so disgraceful to the Governor himself, and insulting to the Legislature as well as to the Democratic party of the State—was delivered by Mr. Shunk to both Houses in his capacity of Governor Porter's Secretary of the Commonwealth; and although he now says, he was not aware of the contents of the Message when he carried it to the Legislature, it is presumable that he did know, or that he was very remiss in his duties as Secretary of the Commonwealth. If Mr. Shunk really disagreed with Gov Porter in relation to these very objectionable measures (the Special Message and the Relief Bill,) it was his bounden duty, as an honorable man and a sound democrat, to resign his office and leave the cabinet of Governor Porter. Instead of doing so, however, he remained in his cabinet for nearly two years afterwards, and, no doubt, would have remained there until the present day, if Gov. Porter had not refused to reappoint him.

Mr. Shunk's friends urge his claims on the ground that he is poor; and yet he has been kept in office and fed at the public crib nearly all his life, having been Secretary to the Canal Board, Clerk of the House of Representatives, Secretary of the Commonwealth, &c, &c, &c., for twenty five years His father-in-law has been Governor of the State, Treasurer of the Mint, Senator in Congress, &c, &c. One of his brothers-in-law, the late lamented James Findlay of Pittsburgh, has been Secretary of the Commonwealth, and another at the present time is Judge of the Mayor's Court and Recorder of the city of Lancaster, which, taking all things into consideration, is doing very well for one family.

To satisfy the people of this county that Mr Shunk is unworthy the confidence and support of the upright and honorable democracy, read the following correspondence with a very respectable citizen of Pittsburg.

Washington, Pa., Dec 10, 1843.

DEAR SIR:

Numerous friends have called on me recently in consequence of a report that has got into circulation in this county, that Francis R. Shunk, had shortly after his removal to Pittsburg, marched in a Catholic procession, and participated in laying the corner stone of a German Catholic Church in your city, for the purpose of making political capital; and that on the occasion referred to, there were great rejoicing, firings of cannon, military parades, &c., &c., by the Catholics of your city.

This report is seriously injuring Mr Shunk's cause, as it is thought that no republican, much less a Christian, would attempt to connect religion with politics, and make it an instrument for his personal and political aggrandizement.

I can scarcely believe this story to be true, and for the purpose of eliciting the truth, I have concluded to write you on the subject, assuring you at the same time, that if it be true, much as I admired Mr. Shunk, and strenuously as I have advocated his nomination, I will most assuredly oppose him with all my power.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.
**** *****

Pittsburgh, Jan., 25, 1844.

MY DEAR SIR,

Your note of the 10th ult., inquiring into the truth of a report circulating in your county, that Francis R. Shunk actively participated in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the German Catholic Church in the fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, was duly received; but in consequence of sickness in my family, and business engagements of an important character, I have not been able to reply to it until the present time. Although averse from habit and feeling to meddling with political questions, yet, on account of our long and confidential intercourse, and with a view to giving correct information to any of my democratic fellow-citizens who may feel interested on this subject I have taken much pains to ascertain the truth of the report referred to. For the purpose of acquiring correct information in relation to this matter, I have applied to persons entirely unconnected with politics, and in whose veracity I have the most implicit confidence, and they have assured me, that the report is true in its length and breadth, and, moreover, that many of Mr. Shunk's political as well as personal friends speak of his conduct on that occasion in terms of unqualified condemnation. The fact of his participation in this ceremony is a matter of general notoriety, and in this community there are but few people who have charity enough to attribute it to honorable and upright motives The success of this political movement, for I cannot consistently with truth give it any other name, may be seen by referring to a handbill published in this city some months ago, and signed by three or four hundred persons, the majority of whom are members of the German Catholic Church, recommending Francis R. Shunk for Governor. This list also contains the names of some leading and influential members of the Catholic Church, who are somewhat noted for prostituting their holy religion to purposes of political, as well as personal, aggrandizement. This is not all, those venal and corrupt Editors of the Morning Post, one of whom is apparently a devout Catholic, previous to the event referred to, were at one time advocating the claims of other gentlemen for Governor; but as soon as they observed that Mr. Shunk was disposed to conciliate, by the most abject and contemptible sycophancy, their Catholic brethren, they suddenly turned their backs upon their former favorites, forgetting the claims of friendship and the obligations of gratitude, to advocate the cause of a man who is ready and willing to elevate himself in the political world at the risk of the peace and quiet of that church for which they profess so much veneration. My friend, if you wish any stronger confirmation of the report referred to, read the enclosed certificate, signed by a number of respectable democrats of this county, some of whom are pious and zealous members of the Catholic Church, but who lament, in common with all good citizens, that the religion of our Savior should be prostituted to the vile purposes of political aggrandisement.

As I do not wish to be drawn into public discussions of any kind, I beg of you not to make known my name, unless Mr. Shunk should deny the truth of these statements, in that event I am prepared, over my proper signature, to substantiate by indubitable proof all that I have stated.

I am, very truly, yours, ***

[Then follows a list of a few of the leading German Catholics, who signed the handbill referred to, also the other two lists of names referred to above, and then the article concludes as follows:]

Thus you perceive, fellow citizens, by the evidence adduced, that Mr. Shunk, (if he ever had any claims on the West,) has, by his contemptible, pandering to religious prejudices, forfeited the respect and confidence of all high minded and honorable democrats.

We have many distinguished democrats in the West, who have been bred amongst us, who have grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength, and whose long and faithful services in the cause of democracy entitles them to every confidence.—Then why should we push aside such men to make room for one whose ostensible object in coming among us was, to make political capital as a western man? Have we not our own Ringland, our General Patterson, our Judge Grayson, the hero of Chippewa, our talented Leet, and others? Will not these men compare in point of intelligence and patriotism, and devotion to western interests, with this newly fledged western man, and quondam companion of David R. Porter. Have we not our esteemed neighbor and sterling Senator, Daniel Sturgeon, of Fayette? A man in whom it may well be said, there is no guile, and whose fidelity to Democratic principles cannot be doubted, who has no affinity to David R. Porter, or any of his "slumbering friends." On him the whole west could rally as one man, and his success would, indeed, be a triumph of democratic principles.

Considering the number of local candidates, and the variety of opinion which prevails among our Democratic brethren, is there not a chance, if the west is true to herself, of getting "truly and emphatically a western Governor?"

This much we take from this Locofoco document, to show the opinions of those who belong to the same party which nominated Mr. Shunk.

If there are any who doubt, after reading the above, that Mr. Shunk is unworthy of public support for the high office of Governor of this Commonwealth, we shall be able to remove their doubt in a day or two, by further documents relating to the subject.

A writer in the New Bedford Mercury, states that some of the followers of Father Miller have taken a new start of late, and that several of the deluded believers in that vicinity have actually given up every temporal concern, to wait for the day in which our earth is to be burned up. Some of these men have families, and they are suffering from their utter neglect of business.

SOMETHING FOR LIBERTY MEN.

HARMON KINGSBURY, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been long known as the strenuous and efficient advocate of the Sabbath, and, if we mistake not, he is the principal agent of an institution to promote the better observance of that holy day. This gentleman lately published a letter in reference to charges made by the Liberty and Locofoco press in regard to Mr. Clay's having broken the Sabbath, in which he communicated information, if our recollection serves us, from Lexington, Ky., to show that Mr. Clay was not a Sabbath breaker. Some of the Liberty papers have taken exceptions to Mr. Kingsbury's letter, and he has replied, to correct false inferences, in a letter to the editor of the Liberty Herald, at Warren, Ohio. From this letter, which is dated Aug. 26, 1844, we take the following extract, and commend it to the serious attention of Liberty men. "Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones:"

It is surprising to me that you, or any *American* citizen, can prefer the elevation of Mr. Polk, with his views of the tariff and the annexation of Texas, with all its accursed weight of slavery, to that of Mr. Clay. Messrs. Birney and Tyler, of course, I consider *entirely* out of the question. One word to "the friends of virtue" who are striving to obtain *righteous* rulers." You, sir, and your correspondent E. N. B, will know to whom I allude. It is this —*their candidate*, who I have long considered one of the best of men, travelled on the Sabbath as often, in less time, not long since, as has been *charged* to Mr. Clay, during *his* recent tour. For I have *his acknowledgement of the facts over his own name*, with his excuses, which were not considered by the body which requested me to inquire into the affair, and others, satisfactory.

Now, sir, we shall see at the coming election, over whose fall or delusions these "friends of virtue" will have to "lament," or upon whose "shoulders" principles, acknowledged by each of us to be correct, "do sit the most loosely." Yes, if they ever issue another paper, headed as the last sent me was, *we shall see*. They will not try to escape this dilemma by saying they do not believe my statement. You will see by the Cleveland Herald, which I send you, that President Bascom's letter, upon the same subject of mine, to Mr. Briggs, most fully sustains all that was stated in the one to which so many object; especially those who have opposing candidates. Please give that also to your readers, for you, as an editor, owe it to Mr. Clay. If you are not willing to publish this communication, the *whole* of it, please re-mail it, and oblige yours, &c.

HARMON KINGSBURY.

Now who is "their candidate?" Is it Mr. Birney? Who else can it be? We hope Mr. Kingsbury will give us the facts, and "the acknowledgement under his own name" referred to. It is due to Mr. Birney and the public.

N. Y. Loco Candidate for Governor.

It is not known whether Hon. Silas Wright, now that he has received the Loco nomination for Governor of New York, will resign his seat or not.—Surely, so pure a *Democrat* as Mr. W., will not dream of the *undemocratic* course of holding one office, while he is endeavoring to get another.—But, then, wonders never cease, and Silas doubtless cares for the loaves and fishes. Mr. Van Buren and C. C. Cambreling, are spoken of as his successor, supposing he is elected Governor, which is about as probable as a voyage to the moon. Nevertheless, Mr. W., is an able man, and his nomination will have the effect of imparting renewed vigor to the Whigs of the Empire State.

VERMONT.

The story of the late election is well told in the following brief summary of the result in the Montpelier Watchman of Friday last.

POLK AND TEXAS IN VERMONT.—The brightest star of the North floats in triumph upon our Green Mountains. We have met the enemy and they are ours. The black and bloody flag of Polk and Texas is levelled in the dust, never to rise in Vermont. The contest was fought with desperation by the Locofocos and Birney men, but the glorious Whigs of Vermont stood firm, faithful, and have won a splendid victory. Its fruits are a Whig governor, by 3000 majority, a largely increased majority in the Legislature, 3 Congressmen, a Whig U. S. Senator, and we have floored Dillingham in the fourth district. The anti-Polk and Texas majority in the State is about 12,000.

From the same paper and other sources, we obtain the returns for the following table.

Eastern Counties.	Slade, W.	Kellogg, L.	Abo.
Essex, 2 towns	185	114	17
Caledonia, 17 "	1871	1955	211
Orleans, 7 "	413	387	140
Washington 15 "	1709	2238	387
Orange, 16 "	2275	2494	565
Windsor, 23 "	4726	2119	725
Windham, 20 "	2505	1791	472
Western Counties.			
Franklin, 3 towns	573	515	55
Lamoille, 9 "	410	762	441
Chittenden, 16 "	2120	1662	512
Addison, 13 "	1804	506	311
Rutland, 20 "	2792	1288	438
Bennington, 17 "	1746	1585	194
Total	23221	17415	4458

Whig majority over Loco and Abolition, 1347.

The above towns stood last year as follows:

Mattocks, Whig	20,371
Kellogg, Loco	18,506
Williams, Ab.	3,109
Maj. against Mattocks	1,241
Whig majority this year	1,347
Net Whig gain	2,588

The remaining 72 towns last year voted thus:

Whig	4,094
Loco	3,476
Abolition	660

We may set down Slade's (Whig) majority in the State at about 6000 over Kellogg, the Loco candidate, and 1000 or 1500 over Locos and Abolitionists.

CONGRESS.

First District—There is no doubt of the election of Sol. Foot, Whig, by an increased maj.

Second District—Hon. J. Collamer, Whig, is re elected by an increased maj.

Third District—We have returns showing that Marsh, Whig, is also re-elected by a large maj.

Fourth District—Returns from 56 towns, give Chandler (W) 5265, Dillingham (L) 5782, Putnam, (Abo.) 1243: maj. against Dillingham 760. The remaining 20 towns will not reduce this majority 200 votes. Dillingham is defeated by about 500 votes. Glory enough for one day.

MAINE.—The election took place in Maine last Monday. A Governor, seven members of Congress members of the Legislature, and other officers are to be chosen. Not much is expected to be accomplished by the Whigs at this election, owing to the divisions caused by the abolitionists. The matter of most importance is to secure the Legislature, as a United States Senator is to be elected next winter.

FLAGRANT OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday, previous to the Ohio Mail leaving with the Loco delegation for Wheeling, a Whig, who was too late for other boats, went on it with a banner to take passage for some point below. Will it be believed that the Locos tore the banner to pieces and trampled the fragments under foot? This was told us by an eye witness.

STEALING WHIG BANNERS.—A Whig flag was recently stolen from the carpenter shop of the Messrs. Patterson in Allegheny City. These things are becoming quite common, and our friends had need to watch their flags, banners and transparencies. The same game is going on in Baltimore, and we notice the arrest of three fellows engaged in the business there.

UNPARALLED IN THE HISTORY OF THE WEST.—Yesterday afternoon, during the storm which arose about one o'clock, large flakes of snow fell at intervals. Let it be remembered that it snowed on the 27thday of August, 1844, a thing which has never happened in this city before during the summer months, at least unknown to the oldest inhabitants.—*Cin. Times, Aug.* 28*th.*

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 14, 1844.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,
Opposed to the Bible in Common Schools.

Several days since we charged *Francis R. Shunk* with being in favor of EXCLUDING THE BIBLE FROM COMMON SCHOOLS. We have since reiterated this charge, but Mr. Shunk has not seen proper to deny it by himself personally, or through the press. We may therefore infer that the charge is *admitted to be true!* But in order to throw additional light on the subject, and to show Mr. Shunk on what our authority depends, we further state that Mr. Shunk made the declaration, referred to, in a conversation with *Wm. B. McClure, Esq.*, a highly respectable gentleman, and member of the bar, in this city.

Our first information on this subject was derived from *James M. Duncan, Esq.*, of this city, and it was subsequently confirmed by *Col. Wm. Robinson*, of Allegheny city, and *Joseph Knox, Esq.*, of this city, and we refer the public generally to these respectable gentlemen for the facts.

The importance of this matter to the people of Pennsylvania can scarcely be estimated. Mr. Shunk is a candidate for Governor, and it is generally known that that officer has, through the Secretary of State, the control of the Common Schools The people may therefore, justly view with alarm the danger of elevating to the Chief Magistracy a man who is of opinion that the DEMANDS OF THE CATHOLICS THAT THE BIBLE SHOULD BE EXCLUDED FROM THE COMMON SCHOOLS, OUGHT TO BE COMPLIED WITH.

☞ The editor of the Philadelphia North American should be careful how he admits the denial of the Pennsylvanian, about Mr. Shunk's marching in a Catholic procession, and taking off his hat and kneeling, &c, at the performance of the ceremonies. These are facts known to hundreds of citizens in this city, they caused great indignation among the community at the time. The question was asked, what motive can Mr. Shunk have, in placing himself in so prominent a position among the Catholics, while he professes to be a Protestant? Mr. Shunk was then a candidate for nomination for Governor, and he knew well the Catholic influence in the Locofoco party in this city was all-powerful. To secure the support of the Catholics was to secure the support of the Locofoco party. The question then returns, why did Mr. Shunk take so prominent a position in a Catholic procession? The question is easily answered by those who know the man.

☞ FRANCIS R. SHUNK stands charged with endeavoring to array foreigners against Henry Clay and the Whig party, by declaring in his German speech in Birmingham, that Henry Clay and the Whig party would keep them from voting for 21 years, if they get into power. We have seen no explanation or denial of this from Mr. Shunk. Are not things come to a pretty pass when the prejudices and feelings of foreigners must be wrought upon to secure the election of a political demagogue. Is it not time these things were frowned down by an enlightened community. Have we not had trouble enough already by the course of such religious demagogues, as Bishop Hughes, and various political charlatans in working upon the feelings of foreigners, to their own injury?

Things to be Remembered!

Let it be remembered by the Taxpayers of Pennsylvania, that FRANCIS R. SHUNK received THIRTY DOLLARS A DAY for his services as Clerk of the House—a sum for each day that would have hired a poor man for several months and which the people were taxed to pay.

Let it be remembered, That FRANCIS R. SHUNK has been an office holder for thirty years, and has received over SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS out of the People's pockets, besides his perquisites.

Let it be remembered, That FRANCIS R. SHUNK, while a candidate for nomination for Governor, pandered to religious prejudices, by WALKING IN A CATHOLIC PROCESSION, at the laying of a corner stone of a Catholic Cathedral, in Pittsburgh, and that he was seen by hundreds of our citizens.

Let it be remembered, by the FRIENDS OF THE BIBLE, That FRANCIS R. SHUNK, in conversation with a highly respectable gentleman of this city, declared that the BIBLE OUGHT TO BE EXCLUDED FROM THE COMMON SCHOOLS!

Let it be remembered, That FRANCIS R. SHUNK, by his whole course with regard to the Catholic question, has rendered himself unworthy of the support of any enlightened friend of religious toleration, whether Catholic or Protestant, as his conduct is calculated to array in his support an entire sect of religionists, and to create distinction in religion on political questions.

Things not to be Forgotten.

Let it not be forgotten—That FRANCIS R. SHUNK is suppo ted in Pennsylvania by the same party which supports James K. Polk, who is opposed to a Tariff for Protection—to the Tariff of 1842—to the Distribution of the public lands, and to every measure devised to relieve Pennsylvania out of her distressed and degraded position.

Let it not be forgotten—That FRANCIS R. SHUNK, and the party who support him, have devised no scheme, have suggested no remedy for the ills which afflict Pennsylvania, but *Taxation!* TAXATION!! TAXATION!!! They oppose the sale of the Works, and the Distribution of the Public Lands, the only remedies which can be devised to relieve a suffering people from the burdens of taxation.

Let it not be forgotten—That if FRANCIS R. SHUNK is elected Governor of this State, the people may sit down contented to endure, either the most burdensome *taxation*, or the *degradation of Repudiation!*

Let it not be forgotten—That David R. Porter has reduced the State to a degraded and distressed position, and that FRANCIS R. SHUNK offers us nothing but a continuation of the same miserable policy!

Let it not be forgotten—That by the election of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, thereby rejecting the Distribution of the Lands, and the sale of the Works, the people of Pennsylvania depreciate the value of all the lands in the State, cover themselves with innumerable difficulties, increase the public debt, and prostrate the State into bankruptcy and degradation.

LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.

The Locofoco papers and Liberty men are making a great fuss about a letter from Mr. Clay to the editor of the Lexington Observer, written under the following circumstances:—Under date of the 10th of July, 1844, Cassius M. Clay addressed a letter to Col. J. J. Speed, of Ithaca, wherein he expresses the opinion that Henry Clay and his personal friends and neighbors sympathize with the Abolitionists. The editor of the Lexington (Ky.) Gazette, when he saw the letter of Cassius M. Clay, called upon Henry Clay to answer whether he approves or disapproves of the sentiments it contains Henry Clay replies that he is not responsible for the views of Cassius M. Clay, and that the latter misinterprets his feelings, and he takes occasion to repeat his well-known opinions on the subject of slavery. There is not a syllable in the letter different from Mr. Clay's previously expressed opinions, and the three items in which he lays down his opinions in regard to slavery, we believe, are similar to those of the venerable Adams, Hon. J. R. Giddings, and other distinguished friends and defenders of Northern rights. Nothing more clearly shows the corruption, inconsistence, and venality of the Locofoco press, than their seizing hold and making so much ado about this letter, as if Mr. Clay had avowed some new sentiment, while they are supporting a very extensive slaveholder for President, and who owns a plantation of slaves whom he seldom sees, leaving them to the tender mercies of an overseer. The following is the letter:

ASHLAND, Sept. 24, 1841.

Mr. Wickliffe:—The editor of a neighboring print, (the Kentucky Gazette, of Lexington) calling my attention to a letter of C. M. Clay, Esq., under date the 10th July, 1844, and addressed to Col. J. J. Speed of Ithaca, has appealed to me, with so much earnestness and with a purpose of such *unaffected sincerity*, to say whether I approve or disapprove of that letter, that I have not the heart to deny to that Editor the very great gratification which he will derive from the perusal of this note, especially when it gives me so little trouble to write it.

Mr C. M. Clay's letter was written without my knowledge, without any consultation with me, and without any authority from me. I never saw it until I read it in the public prints That gentleman is an independent citizen, having a perfect right to entertain and avow his own opinions. I am not responsible for them, as he is not for mine. So far as he ventures to interpret my feelings, he has entirely misconceived them. I believe him to be equally mistaken as to those in the circle of my personal friends and neighbors, generally.

In my speech, addressed to the Senate of the U S, and in resolutions which I offered to that body, in my address to Mr. Mendenhall, about two years ago, and on various other public occasions, I have fully, freely and explicitly, avowed my sentiments and opinions, on the subjects of the Institution of Slavery and Abolition. I adhere to them, without any reservation. I have neither entertained, nor expressed, publicly or privately, any others.—And my friends and neighbors generally, so far as I have interchanged sentiments with them, coincide entirely with me.

The sentiments and opinions, so expressed by me, may be briefly stated to be; 1st. That Congress has no power or authority over the institution of Slavery. 2d. That the existence, maintenance and continuance of that Institution depend, exclusively, upon the power and authority of the respective States, within which it is situated. And 3d. That Congress cannot interfere with Slavery in the District of Columbia, without a violation of good faith to the States of Maryland and Virginia, implied, if not impressed, in the terms, objects and purposes of the grant of ten miles square to the General Government.

So far from the success of the Whig cause having any injurious tendency, as has been alleged, I believe it will have a powerful effect in tranquilizing and harmonizing all parts of the Union, and in giving confidence, strength and security to all the great interests of our country.

I hope that your editorial neighbor will be now satisfied. And, as I trust that I do not exaggerate the pleasure which this renewed expression of my views and opinions will give him, is it too much to anticipate that he will forthwith renounce the error of his ways and come straight out a staunch and sterling Whig?

Yours respectfully,
H. CLAY.

☞ While the public stands astonished at the unheard of and shameful conduct of a candidate for public office, seeking for Catholic votes by pandering to their religious prejudices, they should not forget the sentiment endorsed by the Post, his organ, a little over a year ago, that the PROTESTANT REFORMATION had "WITNESSED A WOFUL OBSTACLE TO THE ADVANCING TIDE OF SOCIAL IMPROVEMENTS, AND WAS THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE PRESENT EVILS WHICH SO AFFLICT THE EUROPEAN WORLD!"

MR. SHUNK AND THE CATHOLIC PROCESSION.

It having been denied by the Pennsylvanian, a Locofoco paper of Philadelphia, that Mr. Shunk did walk in the Catholic procession, it has been deemed necessary to prove the charge by the following certificates and statement which we take from the American of yesterday:

Certificate.

"Seeing it stated in a newspaper called the "Pennsylvanian," published at Philadelphia, under date of 7th of September last, that Francis R. Shunk, at present a candidate for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth, did not participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of a Catholic Church, in the city of Pittsburgh, and that he was only there, like other citizens, and "merely as a spectator, taking no part whatever in what was going on," we make the following statement of what we witnessed on the occasion of that Catholic procession, at the laying of the corner stone of the German Catholic church in the 5th ward of said city. That we, the subscribers to this instrument, saw the said procession passing through the streets of Pittsburgh Several priests, or persons dressed and appearing as such, headed the procession, having a cross carried with them; that immediately behind the priests, or in the forward part of the procession, we distinctly observed Francis R Shunk, Esq walking bare headed, *and in the procession*, as one participating in the ceremonies thereof That at the time we saw him, as aforesaid, he was walking linked arm in arm with Mr. Anthony Beelen, a respectable merchant of this city, belonging to the Catholic church; and further state, that of all those we saw in said procession, Mr. Shunk was the only one known to us as not belonging to the Catholic church. That many citizens, with ourselves, were looking on said procession as spectators, but that the *procession* was a distinct thing from such crowd.

J. W. Lightner,	Jas. Montooth,
John H Cassel,	Matthew Sloan,
John Wilkinson,	Robt. Walsey,
H Mitchell,	Jno W. Harbach,
Abijah Ferguson,	John Taylor,

James Getty.

To this list we could add names of other well known citizens sufficient to fill out a page of our paper. For further testimony on the subject, should such be required we refer to

Mr. George Miltenberger, one of the oldest citizens of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Jacob Painter, merchant, Liberty st.

Mr. Tobias Myers, Merchant, Liberty st.

Mr. Benjamin Weaver, merchant, Liberty street, and late Sheriff of Allegheny County.

Mr. Anthony Beelen.

Capt. Ashbridge, one of the present Overseers of the Poor, and many other citizens.

To this we append the statement of Mr Caskey, an old and highly respectable citizen of Pittsburgh, giving a more detailed account of the order of the procession Attempts are made, as well by the Pennsylvanian, as by Mr. Shunk himself, to present him *merely as a spectator*—a looker on like other Protestant citizens at the ceremonies. How completely the reverse of this is the fact, will be found by the whole Testimony.

In this it will be seen that Mr. Caskey has given a graphic account of the procession, with a diagram of the order of march, by which the Priests, with Mr. Shunk, at the head of the column, are made to describe the form of a double CROSS—*the position of Mr Shunk* forming a beam thereof.

Mr. Caskey's Statement.

I certify that I saw the procession of Catholics on the occasion of their laying the corner stone of the German Catholic Church, in the fifth ward of the city of Pittsburgh. That Francis R. Shunk walked in said procession in a distinguished manner. That the order of said procession was as follows. First was the host, second, the bishop, next two or three priests, next came the crucifix; then 3 priests; next to these came Francis R. Shunk, Anthony Beelen and a priest; after these, two priests, all walking bare headed as did Mr. Shunk, also, these were followed by the laity walking two and two. The following describes the order and head of the procession:

H.
B
P. P. P.
C.
P. P. P.
P. S. B.
P P
L. L.

That I saw the said procession on its march to St Paul's Church near the entrance to said Church. That I do not remember seeing any other person than Mr. Shunk, except Catholics, in said procession That Mr Shunk, to all appearance, was participating in the ceremonies of the day as much as any member of the Catholic Church, and associated with the priests thereof. That he was in the procession, not in the crowd of spectators. That I was standing at the time in Grant's Hill, and after the procession entered St. Pauls, I saw no more of it. That the said procession was preceded at some distance by the military carrying the United States flag.

Certified to and signed this 11th day of September, 1844.

JOSEPH CASKEY.

Mr. Caskey is a gentleman of wealth and respectability, well known throughout this city as a member and communicant in the Rev Mr Black's Church.

WHIG POLES.

The United States Gazette says:—"The Whigs of the 1st Ward, Baltimore, have erected the tallest Whig pole in the United States, it being 220 feet from the ground to the top of the flag staff."

The Whigs of Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, can beat that by a long shot. The Mammoth pole at the Monongahela House is *three hundred and twelve feet* high, from the foot of the pole to the streamer. The contractors for erecting it were Messrs. J. Culmer and J. Bens n, and it was raised under the immediate superintendence of Captain HENRY STERLING, assisted by several other gallant steamboat captains—all Whigs of course. The pole at the end of the Hand st. Bridge, Allegheny is *two hundred and twenty four feet* high, being several feet less than it originally was, before being broken by an accident in raising. These we claim to be the two tallest Whig poles in the Union. The contractor for this latter was Mr. Wm. Hamilton; and Capt. STERLING, assisted by Mr. JOHN SIBBET superintended its raising. Besides these there are many more in and around the two cities from 150 to 180 feet in height, viz. two in Birmingham, two in Sligo, two in Pittsburgh, and two in Allegheny city, and how many of less elevation we cannot tell, but they are numerous. As for small poles on houses there are hundreds. On Wood street alone we counted 57. The 312 feet pole is built after the fashion of a ship's mast, in three pieces, and is secured by ten shrouds It is nearly 100 feet higher than the Baltimore pole. Never mind—we can turn out the tallest poles, the greatest Conventions, the most gorgeous torch light processions, show the most flags, cast the heaviest votes, and beat our opponents by the largest majorities, of any district, with a proportionate population in the Union! Do you hear that, boys?

ANOTHER LOCO OUTRAGE.

On Thursday night, some rascal cut two of the shrouds of the Mammoth pole. We are at a loss to characterize such baseness. The villain who did it would put the lives of others in jeopardy as coolly as to eat his breakfast.

For the Pittsburg Gazette.

MR. WHITE:—It may be interesting to the public to know that our County Treasurer, John Davitt, has solemnly declared, within a few days, that he "would as lief see the Pope of Rome in power as the Whigs, from the President down to the lowest in authority." The devotedness of the body of Catholics to this foreign enemy of civil and religious liberty, can be exhibited in no stronger light than by the conduct of Mr. Davitt and the Locos generally, in connexion with Catholicism. Mr. Davitt owes his appointment to a Whig, all his bail, as we believe, are Whigs, and yet bound as he is, by ties of gratitude to the Whigs, to his country, by ties of patriotism, and to the principles of civil and religious liberty, by the protection of our Government, he prefers a kingly to a republican government—a foreign to a domestic—an Italian to an American ruler—an established political church to a freedom of religious sentiment—a government without a constitution, to the glorious principles of the declaration of Independence, and the Constitution framed by Jefferson, Madison, Washington, Franklin and the other fathers of the republic.

What a spirit have the Post and its Catholic coadjutors infused into their Locofoco followers!! Some more charitable Whigs are disposed to attribute the despotic and insolent conduct of the worse portion of the Locos, to desperation at the certain prospect of defeat. I attribute their disposition to wanton and malicious mischief, to a worse spirit. It is an inkling of the spirit of intolerance and bigotry. It is the Bible and heretic burning spirit.—Coming events cast their shadows before."—

Tell us what spirit is it that puts the Catholic emblem of the Cross on the Polk Pole, at John Smith's, on Grant street. Why is the same emblem on the Polk Pole in Allegheny city? Why has the Catholic editor of the Post almost daily sought to rally the Catholics around Shunk and Polk, by endeavoring to persuade them that Nativeism and Whigism are identical? And why is it he has succeeded in this sectarian organization almost to a man in this county? Why is it that the Whig processions, under the cover of night, have been assailed with rocks hurled at them and their transparencies? Why had Whigs their bones fractured at the late procession, and their transparencies shattered by missiles. Why was the procession attempted to be stopped in the streets by a mob armed with deadly weapons? Why were the ropes attached to the Whig pole on Water street cut, and the houses, with their inhabitants, threatened to be crushed by the falling mass of timber, at the dead hour of midnight? Why were the ropes attached to the great Whig pole in Allegheny city corroded with *aqua fortis*, until in the attempt to raise it they give way, and a poor unsuspecting drayman had his leg broken—was made a cripple for life, and the lives of hundreds of others endangered? Why, at the late convention at Washington, were the Whig speakers assailed with a mob of bullies, and members of the party attempted to be beaten? Why, at the dead of night, afterwards, were the shade trees in front of Whig houses in Washington, stripped of their bark and destroyed. How far is this spirit removed from the intolerance and bigotry of Spanish and Mexican Catholicism? If these things are done in the green tree, what will not be done in the dry.

For what purpose is this sectarian war got up? Are no sectarian fruits expected from it? If not, why is it so vehemently and so intolerantly pursued? Why was Mr. Shunk wheedled or coaxed into the Catholic procession? Why but to bring him into collision with the Protestants—to make him the Catholic candidate—to make his election the fruits of their power, and through him to do for Pennsylvania, what Bishop Hughes has done for the city of N. York, *kick the Bible out of the common schools*? Did they know this to be his policy or did he derive from the Catholic priesthood the sentiment which he expressed to *Wm. B M Clure, Esq.*, that the Bible should be thus expelled from the schools. Let it be remembered that the Governor appoints the superintendent of the schools, and that all the world over, it is the undisguised policy and practice of the Papal court to suffer no enemy or antagonist of popery to administer government, but to put all power into the hands of its adherents. These are serious inquiries. I merely suggest them. It is the business of the people to give them such consideration as they may seem to merit. The inquiries are mine. The answers is for those most interested in them

A FRIEND OF TOLERATION

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

ROBINSON, Sep. 13, 1844.

Mr. White—Mr. Forward stated at the Mass Meeting, that in consequence of a difference of opinion respecting the claims of Baldwin and Robinson townships, to the Prize Banner, that one similar

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,

BY D. N. WHITE.

South-East Corner of Market and Fourth Streets

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 17, 1844

THE BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

"*In conversation I have no doubt said, because it is* "MY OPINION, *that in Schools where the parents* "*of the children differ with regard to the use of the* "*Bible as a School book, it is well, rather than make* "*that holy book an occasion of unholy strife,* NOT "TO INSIST UPON ITS USE FOR THIS PUR-"POSE."—F. R. SHUNK.

The question of the Bible in Common Schools, has suddenly assumed a very important character in this State. We have, for the first time, a candidate for Governor who has, by his conduct and opinions, arrayed a distinct religious sect against their fellow citizens, and brought religious opinions as an issue before the people. FRANCIS R. SHUNK, we believe, is the first candidate for so high an office in this country, who, on the eve of an election, has promulged such dangerous doctrines as are contained in the above extract, and made the exclusion of the Bible from Common Schools an issue before the people.

This important subject has been of late much agitated in New York and Philadelphia, but Pennsylvania is the first *State* where the question has been made an issue on the eve of a general election. It becomes, therefore, the duty of the public press, and the people, to examine the subject with all the care and earnestness so interesting a matter demands, that we may be prepared to give a just decision at the ballot box. Happily the subject is not altogether a new one—the pens of able men have heretofore been employed in investigating its merits, and its bearings on our liberties and religious and civil institutions. The letters of the late and deeply lamented Col. STONE have thrown much light upon the subject, and we shall take the liberty of drawing largely on his able arguments, leaving out all irrelevant matter. There are other documents on the subject which we hope soon to obtain, and publish either in whole or part, so that none of our readers may give an improper vote for want of sufficient information.

It must be confessed, however, that the controversy is yet in its infancy, and that we labor under some difficulties in its elucidation. But of one thing we are satisfied, that the Word of God will finally conquer. It is too late in the world's history for that dogma of the dark ages to triumph, that "ignorance is the mother of devotion."

From the letter of Col. Stone, we learn that three theories in reference to the Bible in Common Schools, have been in vogue.

1. The first, or *Sectarian* theory is, that although the funds may be provided by the State, it shall be left to each denomination of Christians to apply those funds in ascertained proportions to the support of their Common Schools.

2. The second theory, justly styled the *infidel*, would be utterly to banish all religious instruction, whether of a positive or negative kind.

3. The third and only proper plan of education, is that which has been so successfully carried out in this country, of placing the Bible in the hands of our children in the Common Schools; as the Word of God, to be read without note or comment, leaving to parents and religious teachers the elucidation of its spirit and meaning.

Let us briefly examine these three theories.

1. The *sectarian* system, has been partially tried and found utterly defective, as productive of a waste of the public funds, encountering insuperable difficulties in the adjustment of the due proportions and as engendering a fierce spirit of sectarian strife and bigotry. In a word, it cannot for one moment be thought of by any reasonable man.

2. The *infidel* system involves the banishment of *all* religious instruction, whether of a positive or negative kind; all *moral* teaching, as being necessarily founded on religion; and, it consistently carried out, all subjects about which there may be a *dissenting voice!* Thus, according to Mr. Shunk's theory, every parent would have a right to demand the exclusion of every sentiment, whether of religion, philosophy, or politics, to which he disagreed. This scheme, in the forcible language of Col. Stone, "instead of being merely negative, would be a direct *teaching* of irreligion, in a mode which, although operating silently, would be the most effectual by which it could be impressed and fixed in the youthful mind; for the highest authority has told us that there is no neutrality in this warfare, no influence merely negative; 'he that is not for us is' *positively* 'against us, and he that gathereth not with us, scattereth abroad.' This scheme, then, although professing to be the antipodes of sectarianism, would in fact favor the worst sect, and I hope, the most insignificant portion of the community. It assumes that we have as a whole *nothing predominant.* No national character, no national language, no predominant national religion, as distinguished from an established Church; that we have no *homogeneity*, no *nativism* in opposition to the ever varying character which the perpetual influx of most kindly indulged foreigners would impress upon our institutions; that, in other words, we are simply a mass of men and women, a hotch potch gathering of all tribes and tongues, without its being possible, or even desirable, that we should possess that homogeneity which is essential not only to national character, but also to national existence; which is absolutely necessary to constitute us a *genus*, or one of the *families* of the earth.

"It consistently assumes therefore, that one of the smallest fragments of this heterogeneous mass, thus refusing to *coalesce* with the predominant influences, is not simply entitled to toleration and protection, but has a rightful *veto* upon any thing in a course of instruction which may be offensive to themselves, however accepted, however much desired and valuable it may be, not merely to a majority, but the predominating spirit of the great national body. However easy and simple it may appear to some superficial minds, who cannot see how closely intertwined are the roots of moral, political and religious truth, this scheme has ever been regarded by the profoundest thinkers as fraught with the utmost peril to our political existence."

3. The third, or Bible scheme, in the language of Col. Stone, "proceeds upon the theory that merely scientific education, to the exclusion of morals, is not simply *negatively* deficient but *positively* pernicious—that *morals*, is a word to end only in the fool's calendar, unless regarded as founded on some principles of religion—that as we have a distinct national character, (or should aim at having one,) and also a national language, so also have we a national religion,—that this religion, though not established in any particular form or made the mere creature of the law, does exist, as matter of fact, in a mode higher than the laws—that it is the head, the informing spirit of our laws, the very soul of the nation—that this religion is the Christian, or in other words, that we are a Christian nation, in distinction from an infidel, Mahomedan or Pagan—that therefore all moral education should be built upon Christianity, and that the infidel or the foreign religionist, supposing him to be discontented, must yield to the predominant religious character of the country; and finally that the SACRED BOOKS, in which this religion is contained, should be the standard of moral and religious instruction, to be taught in the most liberal and tolerant manner which may be at all consistent with the preservation of the great and valuable principles therein involved."

Here, then, are the only theories on this subject, which can be devised. Which of them is Mr. Shunk and his friends prepared to take. The first, or sectarian plan, were it feasible, he is debarred from by his own language, as it would engender "unholy strife." The *Bible plan* he is equally opposed to, as this is the very theory he has arrayed himself against. There only remains, then, the *infidel* scheme. Will he take that? Is he willing to follow his own language out into all its consequences? Is he willing to identify himself with those noisy, brawling, superficial politicians, and infidels, the followers of Fanny Wright and Robert Dale Owen, who have advocated this non-religious system, which is subversive of all the ends of education, and perilous to the stability of any Government?

But we must reserve further remarks for another day.

LOCOFOCO CONSISTENCY.

The consistency of our Locofoco friends, in Western Pennsylvania, is perfectly charming. They are in favor of no one of the great measures of their party, they are only against every Whig principle. A few weeks since, Messrs. Lowrie and Black, at a mass meeting in Washington, both declared unequivocally against the admission of Texas into the Union. We have not heard that either of them has recanted the opinions there expressed. The burthen of their speeches was opposition to a Bank of the United States, such a bank, we presume, as was contemplated in the bill reported by Mr. Dallas in 1832, and voted for by Mr Wilkins, and opposition to the doctrine of distribution, which was, we believe, first recommended by Gen. Jackson.

All the Locofoco orators in this quarter pretend to be in favor of the Tariff. It is delightful to witness their harmony on this subject; but of what Tariff are they in favor? Is it a protective one, or such an one as Mr. Polk, in company with Mr. Verplanck, reported in 1832. Mr. Polk is openly, unequivocally, and, doubtless sincerely opposed to the Tariff of 1842. But not one of his friends here dare put himself in opposition to that Bill. On the contrary, they desire it to be inferred that they are its friends. Valuable and consistent friends truly, who are in favor of a measure, but support the man and the party who are pledged to destroy it.

Come, gentlemen, define your positions. Are you in favor of the Tariff law of 1842, and opposed to its repeal? Are you in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas?

ALL THE DECENCY.

A friend has related to us the designs of a Loco transparency intended to be carried at the Loco Convention on the 19th. The decent and reputable gettersup of this beautiful affair appear to have exhausted the resources of their imagination in abusing and slandering Mr. Clay, representing him as a gambler, &c. Very well, we are content to allow swine the privilege of wallowing in the mire as much as they may deem proper, and we are rather pleased to see them put on the garb which befits them. The public will, of course, mark the *gentlemen* who carry this and other affairs of the kind, and we are pretty confident will manifest unmitigated contempt in no equivocal manner. We do not believe a single respectable Loco approves of such brutal attacks on Mr C. and it must be consoling to the blackguards who perpetrate them to know that even the decent members of their own party view them with ill-disguised contempt.

We would just remark that these sallies will be met in a proper manner, not by violence, for that species of retaliation we leave to "the decency," but by showing up certain members of the Loco "democracy." One of the editors of the N. Y. Express, who has spent several winters in Washington city, where he became acquainted with the character of a number of prominent members belonging to "the decency," says that unless this warfare on the private character of Mr. Clay is immediately stopped, he will make some exposures that will cause the blood to tingle at the finger-ends of the democracy. The Express notes a case of "decency" in point:

"A few days ago, a Locofoco delegation went in a canal boat from Rochester, in this State to Lyons, where there was to be a mass meeting of the party. No sooner had the boat left port than *four card tables* were set, at which the "Democracy," who are so dreadfully shocked at Henry Clay's depravity, and who had upon deck such an infamous slander upon his character, *gambled, and for money too, nearly all night.* This was not all. After imbibing new *spirit* at Lyons, they came to the conclusion that cards were too respectable for such a company, and introduced a ROULETTE TABLE—at which they finished the trip. Now one of the flags hoisted upon their boat bore the effigy of Mr. Clay with a pack of cards in his hand, and a motto expressive of his unfitness, *as a gambler*, for the office to which he has been nominated. And that banner, these highly respectable gentlemen carried in the procession on their arrival and it was alluded to in the Locofoco papers, as one of the best features of the parade."

And here is a query we should like to see answered:—"Was it a Whig, by the bye,—a Clay man,—who, occupying the seat of a member of Congress from one of the Locofoco districts in this State, was caught, at the last session, playing with marked cards, and swindling his fellow-members of the House, and private citizens of Washington, out of their money by this and other similar practices?"

We shall see what the Express says when the war is carried into Africa, as it intimates it will.

THE GAZETTE FOR TWO MONTHS.—We have received some subscriptions for the weekly in answer to our offer. We hope every Whig will exert himself to procure subscribers. The great importance of the impending elections, should remind every one of his duty to circulate facts, and in no possible way can it be done so cheaply and effectively. We make nothing ourselves, but incur additional trouble, yet we look upon every subscriber for that time, as so much done toward perfecting the world volving upon us and upon all. Bestir yourselves, friends, and send them in. We cannot supply back numbers.

Another Loco Outrage.

On Monday morning about 2 o'clock A. M., some villain crawled over the roofs of the adjoining houses and got on to that of the Mexican Consul, Capt Herbst in Wood street, between Third and Fourth. Mr. Herbst had a beautiful American Flag on a pole some 40 feet high. The ropes were cut and the flag stolen. We again reiterate our caution to the Whigs to be careful of their flags and transparencies, else they will certainly be stolen. We are requested to say that $50 reward will be paid for the apprehension and conviction of the thief who stole Mr. H's. flag.

A DEBATE—"THE DECENCY."

A debate came off on Saturday last, in Pine township, at which a circumstance occurred worth noticing. Mr. Philips of the Post was on the stand, and Mr Williams was speaking when the latter said, in substance, "I assert that the editor of the Post,' turning to him, "is a Free trade man, and if he denies it, I am prepared to prove it." And what did Mr. P. say? Why just nothing at all. He was dumb!

We understand one Magraw, a petty lawyer of this city, called, we believe,—he is so obscure nobody knows, or wants to know anything about him—H. S. Magraw, out of the abundance of a filthy heart said sundry things befitting it against Mr. Williams. But then he is of "the decency." We would suggest that no Whig should consent to participate in any meeting where this *gentleman* (?) is to be present as an officer or speaker.

MAINE ELECTION.

Maine has gone Locofoco, as every body expected—not by any material increase of Locofoco votes, but by the failure of the Whigs to come to the polls. They had no sufficient inducement to exert themselves, since the Abolitionists have drawn off some 5,000 votes, nearly all from the Whig ranks, all of which, though nominally cast for Birney, really go to the aid of Polk and Annexation; since they all count against a choice of Presidential Electors, and, in default, of a choice, the election goes to the Legislature chosen *last* year, which is all Polk and Texas. It was therefore a settled thing that the State would go against us at last, so the Whigs let it go.

Robert P. Dunlap, Loco, is chosen to Congress from the Cumberland, and Luther Severance, Whig, from the Kennebec District: no choice in the York, where the Locos had a split, nor in the Lincoln, where the Abolitionists defeat the return of Freeman H. Morse. We trust he will yet be elected, however. It is doubtful whether any other Member has been chosen.

The Whigs have chosen 3 Senators from Kennebec, and 3 from Somerset; the Locos 4 in Cumberland, 2 in York, and 2 in Oxford. No choice in Lincoln or Waldo.

☞GEN. MARKLE is now on a visit to Mercer county. We hope he will visit all the northern counties before he returns.

The Empire State For Ever!

The Whig State Convention, which assembled at Syracuse, New York, on Wednesday, was organized by the choice of FRANCIS GRANGER, President, and proceeded to select unanimously the following State Ticket:

For Governor, Millard Fillmore, of Erie, for Lieut. Governor, Samuel J. Wilkin, of Orange, for Presidential Electors, at large, Willis Hall, of Albany, John A. Collier, of Broome.

This is a glorious ticket and must succeed.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Philadelphia Sun says:—At a meeting of the Directors of the Public Schools of the the 10th section of the first School District, held on the 2d inst, the following resolution was offered:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board be directed to notify the principal teachers of this Section to read the Bible at the opening of every morning session of the school, and that the assistant teachers be required to remain in the school during the reading of the same, that they may keep order, and no pupil be permitted to withdraw during the reading of the Bible."

Eight members were present. It was referred by a vote of 6 to 2 to the Board of Control, after considerable discussion. It appears that a Mrs. Brady is the principal teacher of one of the schools in that section, and her daughter is an assistant teacher in the same school, both of whom are Catholics. Mrs. Brady refuses to read the Bible at the opening of the school, but places it in the hands of an illiterate child to read and then the whole part of the Catholic children make a desperate rush to the doorway and leave the room.

The resolution was offered in order that the large majority of the children in the school should not be molested by such proceedings as described above.

Marine Disasters.

The steamboat ADELADE wich left here a few days since loaded with dry goods for Cincinnatti, struck a rock at Petticoat Ripple, about 45 miles below Wheeling, which knocked out her stem post, causing her to sink in a few minutes. Her cargo was nearly all damnged, but the boat was raised in a short time.

The N. O. Bulletin of the 5th inst. says:

The steamboat Brilliant, Capt. Hart, one of the finest packets on the Mississippi, was nearly destroyed by an accident which occurred on Tuesday night. She was placed some days since, the Dry Dock of Messrs. Bailey & Marcy, on the opposite side of the river, for the purpose of being repaired. The blocks on which she was placed, gave way about midnight, and she fell, with a tremendous crash, several feet to the bottom of the dock. Both boat and dock suffered very great if not irreparable injury. The full extent of the damage is not ascertained."

The dock sprung a leak and partly filled with water, but next day the Engine Companies succeeded in pumping it dry and the Brilliant was got out. She floated but the injury done to her is beyond restoration. All her fine furniture was destroyed.

Altered Notes—The Chicago Advocate of the 31st says—Ten's purporting to be of the Exchange Bank of Pittsburgh, but altered from some broken bank are in circulation here. They are letter 'A.' vignette, ships of war. W. Robinson, Jr., President, J. Foster, Cashier, under the words 'Exchange Bank,' the original letter of the bill is erased.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 18, 1844

MR. FORWARD'S SPEECH.—The plain, argumentative and convincing speech. by Hon Walter Forward, which we give to-day, we need not commend to the general attention of out readers. Mr. Forward's high character will do this.

Mr. Shunk in the Catholic Procession.

The Pittsburgh Morning Post, Mr. Shunk's organ, attacks Mr. Joseph Caskey's statement, and asserts that it contains *three* errors. 1. That Mr. Caskey did not see the *host* carried in the procession. 2. That he did not see the *Bishop* in the procession. 3. That he did not see the *flag* carried by the military. As to these matters, we leave Mr. Caskey's word to stand against that of the editors of the Post, and in this community, where both are known, it will go as far and a little farther, any day.—But, admitting that Mr. Caskey was mistaken in the person he took to be a Bishop, or the thing he took to be the host, will the Post aver that neither the host or a Bishop were in the Procession, or took part in the ceremony at all?

But mark it; these *three* items are all the Post denies in Mr. Caskey's statement. It therefore *admits* all the rest. It admits three priests headed the procession; that the *Crucifix* came next, borne aloft as an object of religious veneration, if not of homage, that three priests came next, that FRANCIS R. SHUNK, a professed Protestant came next, with a priest on one hand, and Anthony Beelen, Esq. a zealous Catholic, on the other; that two priests came next, and then the Catholic laity. It admits that Mr. Shunk *bared his head*, whether to the priests or Crucifix we pretend not to say; that no Protestant *except Francis R. Shunk*, walked in the procession; that he to all appearance participated in the ceremonies, and gave them his sanction and aphrobation, as much as any Catholic present. All this is virtually admitted by the Post. It makes but little difference whether Mr. Caskey saw the Bishop and host or not. It does not affect the main question in the least For our part we put more confidence in Mr Caskey's statement than in the Post's, and we doubt not the community will.

There are questions in relation to this matter, which every intelligent Catholic should ask himself. What were the motives which influenced Francis R. Shunk in so conspicuously taking part in a religious ceremony of a church he professes to disagree with? Would not the motives of a prominent Catholic be impugned, were he to take an active part in a Protestant religious ceremony? Did Mr. Shunk thus exhibit himself because he loved and revered the Catholic church, and wished to give it the sanction of his influence? or is he as much a Protestant as ever, and merely wished to gain Catholic votes? Do not Catholics see that such men are their worst enemies? They are arraying them against their fellow citizens in a most objectionable form, and are opening all those causes of fierce strife, which the toleration of our free institutions had so completely allayed.

Those vile demagogues who court Catholic votes, and have by their base bowing of the knee, and fawning flatteries, arrayed nearly the whole Catholic Church in one political party, will have a fearful account to give before long to those very Catholics whom they have deluded into so improper a position. What would Catholics think were they to find the whole body of Presbyterians, or of Methodists, arrayed in one political party, and that designing demagogues, by flattering their religious prejudices, were able to secure their votes? Would they not take the alarm! Would they not consider this a mixing up of religion and politics! Certainly they would. And can they be surprised that the community is agitated and indignant at the exhibition we have had in this city?

DR BEECHER.—Great efforts have been made to array this venerable man against Mr. Clay. We observe he made a prayer at a Whig meeting, near Cincinnati, lately.

Shunk Toasted at a Catholic Dinner.

As one link in the chain of events which was to place Francis R. Shunk in the Gubernatorial Chair, by the aid of the Catholic votes, we may mention that, among the toasts drank at the Catholic Dinner, on the day of laying the corner stone, when Mr. Shunk shamed his Protestantism, by walking in the procession, was the following —"**Francis R. Shunk**—*Our next Governor!!*"—What was Mr. Shunk's response we do not certainly know. Can the Post deny this fact?

THE FREE TRADE EDITORS OF THE POST.—We learn that we were in error in relation to Mr. Phillips being the man whom Mr. Williams denounced as a free-trade man in Pine township. It was Wm. H. Smith, the junior editor, who winced under Mr. William's direct charge, and was as dumb as Balaam's Ass. The imputation, however, being in favor of free-trade, or being free-trade men, we hear, is true of both editors of the Post—If they dared to avow their true sentiments, it would be seen, that, like the editors of the Carlisle Statesman, of the Globe, of the Richmond Enquirer, and like James K. Polk himself, they consider the Tariff of 1842, a "*bill of abominations.*"

SPEECH OF HON. WALTER FORWARD,

At the Great Whig Convention in Pittsburgh, on the 10th Sept. 1844.

Mr. Forward commenced by saying that the presentation of banners had delayed the tender of his acknowledgements which he now desired to make to the Convention, for the honor conferred upon himself. He felt that he was unworthy of the distinction, that others better entitled to it than he was, might have been selected; but he was ready for any place, either high or low, in the service to which they were pledged, and they might be assured that no honorable effort on his part should be wanting to further the good cause.

I believe it to be the cause of our country, of Pennsylvania, of the laboring classes, of all classes. With this conviction my duty is plain; it shall be done, earnestly and faithfully done, and I have confidence that under the smiles of Heaven, we shall not labor in vain.

What spectacle more august, of higher moral sublimity, than that of a great people engaged in deliberating upon matters that regard their common welfare: assembling in districts, in counties, in townships, around the family fireside, taking counsel together for the interests and happiness of all. And this people, too, exercising a power at once supreme, and charged with all the responsibility attached to the functions of absolute sovereignty.

As a partner in this sovereignty, every man has duties laid upon him, for the neglect of which he is answerable to mankind and to Heaven. He is bound to enquire, to exercise his own judgment, to spurn dictation, to repel the yoke of party, to look to the general good, to act for the country, to be a freeman indeed, and not a tool and a slave. Here all being equal, the vote of every citizen must affect the interests and happiness of others, as well as his own. His obligation, therefore, to acquaint himself with the facts and reasons which ought to determine his course, is among the highest and strongest of human obligations. Its observance is not only a great duty—its neglect is criminal. And who that is a man, a citizen, —who that is not bereft of all personal independence and self-respect, would even think of trifling with this duty. It is trifled with not only at the peril of the delinquent, but at the peril of all; and hence the mischief of those party organizations that merge the individual in a mass, ever to be controlled by a few crafty leaders, converting the citizen into a mere machine, which is to think by a pattern, to speak as it is bidden, or to sum up the whole complex degradation in a few words, *to stick to the party.*

Is there a man here who would surrender this faculty of personal independence, the conscious satisfaction of thinking for himself, in defiance of the bidding or threats of others? Who that has the soul of an American, would make such a surrender? (Cheers, and cries of "not one—not one.") No you would not do it. It is your business, therefore, to encourage others not to do it; for be assured, my friends, the chief hindrance to the success of our principles arises from the fact that personal independence has declined among the people.—Party organization, party discipline, with its vile system of terror, has gone far to supersede it. And now there are men who seem to glory in the privilege of passive obedience, who never think of questioning the decrees of their leaders, who echo party nominations without enquiry or scruple, and what is worse, look with an evil eye upon those who presume not to do so.

You think this very strange, but let me appeal to your own recollection. Suppose that six months ago—one month before the so called Democratic Convention was held at Baltimore, you had gone among your neighbors, and asked them, one by one, what do you think of the one term principle—of retrenching the enormous patronage of the President—of standing by the Tariff of 1842—of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States—of keeping Texas out of this Union? You would have met an almost unanimous concurrence in our views. You might have gone over Allegheny County, from house to house, at that day, and put these questions to the people, and not one in ten would have failed to answer you, that he was in favor of all the great principles named, and to the support of which our party is pledged.

But the convention met—a voice came from Baltimore; many who really agreed with us in principle, and would have moved on with us in defending our Tariff, in claiming our share of the proceeds of the public lands, in repelling Texas from the Union, and in reforming the executive government, became suddenly spell bound. Their voices were hushed, their understandings chained—they dared no longer speak above their breath, and at last under the force of party discipline, and dread of being hunted as turncoats, submitted to yield their understandings, to forego their own principles, and finally to come out with the enemy against us.

What, then, is to be done? You must go to your neighbors and talk with them, appeal to their reason and their candor, and place before them the interests they have at stake, and the peril that threatens those interests, and above all appeal to that innate feeling of self respect, and personal independence, the decay of which is the cause of all the difficulties in our way. When one is made to feel how mean and degrading it is to follow blindly the dictation of others no better than himself, he will spurn the bondage that is sought to be fastened upon him, and hold in scorn the senseless cry that bids him "*stick to the party.*"

The Whig cause is commended to public favor by the principles now everywhere agreed to by that party, and by the fact that the organization is not a scheme of systematic bondage and terror. Even in the selection of its candidate, its choice was the spontaneous preference of the whole party. No one but Mr Clay was named or thought of by the Whig Convention. Not so the nomination made by our adversaries. It was reached by suppressing the voice of the majority, and a candidate selected who was unthought of by the party itself, until they were made to think of him by their leaders in Convention. And now the usual process is in activity to force him on the country.

My friends, let me say a word to you upon this Executive power, which our party is aiming to retrench. Men are apt to think themselves safe, when power is not hereditary, but given for a limited period. Experience has shown that our true safety lies either in withholding it altogether, or in placing it under cautious restrictions and severe responsibility. I have no time for enlarging upon this subject; other speakers are in attendance, and I am anxious that you should hear them. But I must not permit the occasion to pass, without adverting at least to the magnitude of the power in question, which is kingly in every thing but the name. Yes the power of the President for all effective purposes is equal to that of the monarch of Great Britain, and its tendency to abuse, is in the ratio of its growth from year to year. I speak not of the veto now become a sort of party engine, but of the power of appointment, and especially the power of removing men from office. It extends to thousands who live upon the public, by the appointment of the President, and may be instantly deprived of their living when he may say the word. The honest and faithful performance of their duty, is no security whatever against removal. A higher duty is laid upon them than any they owe to the country, a duty not embraced within their commissions or oaths of office. It is that of serving the President and the party of which he is the chief.—A failure in this duty is a forfeiture of their places. The officers of the Army and Navy have not as yet been brought under this party discipline, but cases may be easily supposed, when they too may be necessary in carrying out the designs of a party President, and when the refractory will be made to give place to those who are better suited to whatever desperate movement may be meditated or in progress. This power of appointment and arbitrary removal, has done more by tenfold to deprave and embitter the politics of this country, than all other causes whatever. It is literally undermining public virtue. Frowning as it does upon all manliness of spirit, it invites to the practice of the vilest arts of duplicity and flattery and prostitution, as well in retaining, as in procuring office. There is not a despot in Christendom who can boast a larger train of flatterers and sycophants than that of the President of the United States, nor one who can be more strongly tempted to use them for his own purposes. The power that has brought this state of things upon the country, ought to be reduced within safe limits, and the temptation to abuse what may be left, removed as far as possible, by establishing the "one term principle." These are known to be favorite measures of Mr Clay, and to effectuate them, both he and the Whig party are pledged to the country and the world. Our adversaries have no relish for this sort of reform. They see no danger in this kingly power of the President. Their praise of vetoes has been reiterated so often as to become almost mechanical, and the power of turning thousands out of office for opinions sake, is defended as a means of fattening a victorious party with the spoils of conquest. An issue is thus joined between the two parties, which the people alone can decide. If Henry Clay is elected, the reform of this fearful power will be inevitable. If nothing else were in question, this reform alone would be worth a struggle, and the party achieving it, deserving of the eternal gratitude of their country.

The Tariff, the great system that protects the labor of the country, the system of home supply and home consumption, is a measure brought into controversy, and must be saved, if saved at all, by the success of Mr. Clay. Mr. Polk is the candidate of its old and bitterest enemies, of a party, which for twenty years, has been engaged in one uniform, heated, untiring struggle to defeat every attempt to favor our home industry, by raising the Tariff of duties, and to destroy every such Tariff, when established. Their candidate is selected with a view to the continuance of this same bitter, unsparing warfare. I know that this has been denied, but where is it denied? Is it in Virginia, in the Carolinas, in any State south of Pennsylvania? Is it denied even in New York or New Hampshire, in Maine, any where but in Pennsylvania? No—nor even in this State except in those districts where the Tariff feeling is too strong to be directly met, and Mr. Polk is supported as the anti Tariff candidate, and his election urged as the sure means of crushing our protective system. He is not only supported by the party generally in the United States, as the enemy of our Tariff, but he is supported for the very reason that he is its enemy. You may go to the North, the South, the West, and the South west, and you will hear but one voice on this subject. I know there are districts to be found in which the total destruction of the system is not *professedly* desired, where the people are soothed with talk about *moderate protection*, all of which, until you refer to some scale of duties for testing what is *moderate*, means anything or nothing. But every where the Tariff of 1842 is given up, is doomed by the presses and the orators of the party, either expressly or by concessions that amount to the same thing—And every where throughout the Union, the protective policy—I do not mean your moderate protection, the frequent cant of enemies in disguise—but solid protection, full protection, the Tariff of 1842, is defended and supported by the Whig party. There never was an instance in our history in which the two great parties of the country were more directly and universally opposed to each other; the one bent upon the destruction of the Tariff, the other as strenuous in maintaining it. That there may be a few exceptions in Pennsylvania of persons who were once Tariff men, and yet adopt Mr. Polk, is doubtless true. But that ninety nine out of a hundred of the Polk party of the Union, are its enemies, no candid man will deny. That they look to his election as the pledge of its overthrow, can be fairly doubted by none. Now, that the two parties stand in this relation to each other, is plain enough, and one would think it impossible, that while occupying these positions, any real friend of the Tariff, could hesitate a moment as to the side he ought to take. Though it were true, which it is not, that Mr. Polk is more kindly disposed towards it, than the party that nominated him, yet the expectation that, if elected, he will turn against his friends, and endeavor to defeat the very purpose his election was to accomplish, is so utterly absurd that none but a party slave, resolved to believe whatever he wishes to be true, can possibly entertain it. A man of sense takes it for granted, that when a party gets into power, they will carry out their principles, that their candidate is selected with a view to this end, and that before he was selected, his principles were perfectly understood. To support a candidate upon the ground that his principles are unknown to his party or that he is deceiving them, or will finally betray them, is a course which Mr. Polk's friends here may recommend, but which prudent men will be slow to follow. But it is not true that Mr. Polk's opinions upon the Tariff, are more favorable than those of his party. They are the same precisely. The fact of his being their candidate, is enough to show that the party itself believe it, and are acting upon this belief. This is quite sufficient for me and for you, and I would think for all reasonable men. But Mr. Polk has not left this matter in doubt. His whole public career gives us the example of one uniform, consistent, determined and in my opinion, *sincere*, opposition to the whole protective system. He never voted to raise a duty; he always voted to reduce duties. He never spoke in favor of the protective policy; he uniformly spoke against it. He never wrote in favor of, but always against it.

I speak of protection as the true friends of the Tariff everywhere understand it; protection such as we have contended for, such as we need, such as we now have under the law of 1842. Against this sort of protection he took an early and determined stand, which he has invariably maintained ever since. He does not suppress this fact even in his letter to Mr. Kane. He refers for his former principles and opinions, to his course in Congress, and in order to preclude all misapprehension, mentions expressly, that he was on the committee that reported Verplanck's bill in 1832, and voted for it—a bill destructive of the protective policy, and the passage of which would have been ruinous to the laboring interests of the country. He neither retracts nor modifies in the least the opinions he held in 1832, but evidently holds them still, and this is the palpable import of his letter to Mr. Kane, the meaning he intended to convey.

But why waste words upon so plain a matter. Mr. Polk's creed, as admitted by his friends, even here, when the question is put directly to them, is hostile to the Tariff of 1842, and requires the reduction of duties to the lowest scale of the Compromise Act, namely, 20 per cent. When brought to this point, they justify their preference by telling us that he is as good a tariff man as Mr. Clay. Suppose we take them at their word, and see the position in which they place themselves. Mr Polk and his party are the enemies of the tariff, and will break it down whenever the government comes into their hands. Mr. Clay is no better, he too, will break it down, if he can. In their hands it goes down certainly—in his, it will go down also, through his perfidy to the Whigs and the country. Then it must fall in any event. This is the prospect which Mr Polk's advocates in this quarter are really opening before us. One candidate we know to be an inveterate enemy of our whole system; the other, they tell us, is not less so, and there is no hope of safety from the election of either. So they give up the Tariff. Yes, give it up, tamely, willingly give it up, even make speeches for its most unflinching enemy, for a party whose leaders are one and all its enemies, and this with as much zeal as if we had no tariff to maintain, and desired none. Why if men who act in this way are really what they pretend to be, friends of the tariff, their course is a strange one indeed. If friends, we might well expect that instead of excusing their support of Mr. Polk, upon the ground that both of the candidates are equally opposed to it, they would at once denounce and oppose them both, set up a new candidate, and rally the country in his favor. What, friends of the Tariff, and willing to let it perish, without one struggle to save it! Friends of the Tariff, and yet speaking, acting and electioneering as if it were not worth preserving! Friends of the Tariff, and doing whatever in them lies to secure the ascendancy of a party that hates it! Be not deceived; the men who act in this way care not a straw for your tariff, or if they do, are ready to abandon it, to aid in its destruction for the sake of a party. The farmers and mechanics and laboring men of Western Pennsylvania rest their hopes of prosperity happiness upon the continuance of the protective system. They will never surrender it willingly. If diverted for one moment from its support, it is done under the influence of some artful delusion. With such a people it will not do to attack the system openly, and at the same time call for their assistance. It must be secured in another way.

Prior to General Jacksons's election in 1828, the motto of the party here, was "Jackson and the Tariff." He was supported by the anti-tariff states on the distinct grounds of hostility to it, and that his election would ensure its repeal. Our politicians knew this perfectly well, and they could not but have known that the system would be put in jeopardy, if not doomed to certain destruction, by the triumph of their party. But what was the tariff when the interests of the party were in question, and so it was that Jackson and the Tariff were coupled together, and rung from one end of the state to the other. Thousands upon thousands were thus deluded into a surrender of their best interests to the keeping of men who afterwards proved themselves to be utterly regardless of those interests. No sooner was the party seated in power, than the discovery was made that the tariff needed modification. It taxed the many for the benefit of the few. One modification after another was proposed, and all in the way of reduction. In the meantime those who had aided Jackson and the Tariff, had lost all concern about the latter, and it began to be seen that they were either converted from their former faith, or that their former professions were shere hypocricy. The anti-tariff party gained at last an undisputed ascendancy in Congress, and the whole system would have been crushed at a blow, but for the Compromise that postponed its fate. But the Government remained in possession of the avowed enemies of the system, until 1840, and they were supported violently and clamorously by the so called Democracy, here and elsewhere. And more than this, instead of keeping up the old pretence of favor to a strong tariff, which had reconciled Pennsylvania to their accession to power, the mask was thrown off, and from 1836 at least to 1840, many, if not all their leading party presses in this state, were evidently on the side of our enemies. Look to the files of the Locofoco papers in Harrisburgh, in Pittsburgh, issued within the period referred to, and see what side they took, and where you would have found those Locofoco leaders who are now such good tariff men.

Why my friends, it is the old game that is playing. Every body is just now a good friend of the tariff, so far as professions go; so at least it is here. Whether a like progress in conversion has been made in other parts of the state, I do not know. I find that in Philadelphia, the democracy held a mass meeting in January 1843, at which "a high Protective Tariff," was denounced unanimously, in good set terms. It is now convenient to forget all this, but the people are not so forgetful, nor will they be deluded by professions at war with the history of the party, and the tendency of its acts in the pending campaign.

But Mr Clay is no better friend of the system than Mr Polk! He was the father of the system. Detraction itself has not questioned this. He advocated the Tariff of 1824. This, too, is admitted. He averted the sudden destruction of the system by the Compromise Act, but declares that he did not surrender, nor intend to surrender the principle of protection, and he has stated over and over again, that he is in favor of the Tariff of 1842 and deprecates its repeal. This is enough for any one, nor resolved beforehand against conviction. If there is a man living whose assurances can be relied upon, that man is Henry Clay. His enemies know it well, and hence the violence and rancor with which they assail him. His firmness—his known fidelity to his pledges in regard to all public questions, enable them to foresee that if he shall be President, the Tariff, which they hate above all things, will be made permanent. I speak not of his enemies here, but of those whom they follow—the leaders of the great Polk party in the United States, whose hatred of our protective system is a paramount feeling, and its entire destruction, their leading object. Look at the artifices used here in assailing him, hunting for a sentence or half sentence, here and there, in his speeches, and parading it for the purpose of showing that he is no better friend of a protective Tariff than Mr. Polk, its known and acknowledged enemy. We have Mr. Clay's reiterated declarations, that he is satisfied with the Tariff *as it is*, that he thinks it greatly beneficial to the country, and opposes its repeal.

But these repeated declarations are kept out of view, or treated as if merely false, and put forth by Mr. Clay to deceive the people. The authors of this injustice know full well the wrong they are doing, but the necessity of their case silences all scruples.

There is one topic which appears to suit all their purposes and is ever at hand. Just before elections they are uniformly smitten with a most painful concern for the poor. It was the old topic you know, in some parts of the country, upon which in former years, the changes were rung against the Tariff. "The rich!" keep down the rich—never hear narrowing their demand for your labor—that is a mere trifle—nor keeping down wages, and abridging the means of supporting your families. These, too, are but trifles. Your business is not to take care of your own interests, but to look out for the rich."

This was the meaning, though not so plainly spoken. It was thought that there was enough of ignorance, and covetousness, and malignant envy among the poor, to make such appeals acceptable. But their character was mistaken; they were not to be thus fooled.—They stood forth manfully in behalf of the Tariff, their own Tariff, and spurned with becoming indignation, the artifices put forth to delude them. The poor! How many of the vast assemblage before me, that have not been or are not now in the class called *poor*? Our men of business, our men of affluence, what was they thirty years ago? They are now, what the poor man of this day will be thirty years hence, if politicians do not fool them out of a Tariff that protects their labor. But they will not to be fooled out of it. No! they will let the politician see that they are not to be fooled out of it.

There are persons who never labored with their hands a day in their lives, who never knew want, were never put to the necess

and dollars a year, a sum that would go far in relieving the people from the weight of taxation, now so oppressive.

The distribution ought to be made to save the Tariff. I have no time for discussing this matter at any length. It is sufficient to say that the Tariff now yields, and the prospect is, that it will hereafter yield, a revenue adequate to the wants of the government. If this be the case, the proceeds of the lands will necessarily create a surplus in the Treasury. The tide of emigration westward is increasing every year, the ability to purchase land is augmenting with the prosperity consequent upon the maintenance of the Tariff itself, and in a short period the proceeds of the land sales must be so large, as to threaten, if it does not certainly insure the entire overthrow of our protective system. For you all know that an excess in the revenue, will furnish the best of all apologies for striking at the Tariff, and reducing the duties. That this event is anxiously looked to by those who are warring upon it, I have no manner of doubt. And I, for one, take the liberty to say that in my opinion hostility to the Tariff is, in the minds of most of the leaders of the Locofoco party, one of the causes, and that not the least operative, which has produced these violent denunciations against the policy of distributing the proceeds of the lands among the States. They perceive that if this can be prevented the Tariff must fall.

On the subject of annexing Texas to the Union, my opinion has been often and decidedly expressed, and to most of you is well known. I think it unconstitutional and this for reasons which to my mind are entirely conclusive. With me one single consideration is enough. The Union is the result of a Compromise, in which the rights of the states, as well as the power of the General Government, were settled and arranged by mutual concessions, deemed at the time to be equivalents of each other. Hence the basis of representation which makes five slaves equal in the scale of political power in the lower House of Congress to three white freemen. Hence the equality of the states in the Senate. Each state was a party to this Compromise, acceded to the Union upon the terms secured by it, and has a right to insist that the advantages obtained shall not be taken from her without her consent.

If Texas come into the Union without the assent of all the states, the idea of Compromise as heretofore understood is repudiated. Neither one nor all the states as such will be a party to the arrangement. It is to be done by the President and two thirds of the Senate, or by Congress.

What equivalent has Texas to offer to Pennsylvania for the loss of a portion of her political power in the balance of the Union—for an equality with Pennsylvania on the floor of the Senate,—for a representation based in part upon her slave population? But Texas is six times as large as Pennsylvania; and will probably be divided into this number of states, and with an aggregate population of less than that of this state may have in the Senate a power greater by six fold. To say nothing of other states what equivalent can Pennsylvania receive from Texas for this diminution of her political power in the Union.

The clause in the Constitution providing for the admission of new states, was necessary to enable the Government to effectuate the compact of 1787 by which new states carved out of the territory North of the Ohio, were entitled to become members of the Union, and further necessary in view of contemplated divisions of some of the old states.—The clause in question is found in the bill section and is in juxtaposition with another clause relating to the government of territories. I think it perfectly clear from a view of the Constitution and from the debates of the Convention that framed it, that the extention of territory was never thought of by that body, and certain it is that the clause authorizing the admission of new states, had ample scope for operation within the ancient limits of the Union. The fact of the admission of Louisiana is to answer to these difficulties. The power to do it was denied by Mr. Jefferson, and its admission acquiesced in upon considerations of necessity. If there be a power in the President and Senate or in Congress to admit foreign states into the Union, it has no limits, and Cuba, or Brazil or Portugal, may be received into the Union as well as Texas.

But I have no time to pursue this argument. The convention that nominated Mr. Polk declare that the annexation of Texas as soon as practicable, that is in the language of their candidate, *immediate annexation*, "is a great American measure, and they commend it to the Democracy of the Union." The party echo the sentiment, and their darling project is to be forced upon the country in the event of their success.

It is now proposed that Texas shall be attached to the Union as a free territory. The fear that slavery might be abolished in that country was one of the leading inducements of the American government to desire its annexation. It was recommended and justified upon the very ground of maintaining the institution of slavery. I quarrel with no one for his opinions upon this subject, but choose to say that so far as I am concerned, the fact that Texas is, and if annexed, will continue to be a slave territory, forbids all assent to her admission.

The Constitution guarantees the security of each state against "domestic violence," and provision is made for calling out the militia of any of the States to aid in suppressing insurrections. The army and the navy may be employed for the same purpose. There is a guaranty of the perpetuity of slavery and a pledge of the whole physical force of the country to its maintenance, if such force shall be necessary until the States within which it is established shall think proper to abolish it. It may be said that the idea of a successful slave insurrection is quite absurd, and that the exigency requiring assistance from the free States to keep down the slaves can never arise.

I am inclined to believe so myself, although detachments from the Army and Navy were sent to aid in the suppression of Southampton insurrection. But it is the principle involved in the matter that I repel. I will never agree to extend our guaranty of the institution of slavery any further. Our bargain already made with our brethren of the Slave States, must be sacredly observed, not in its letter merely, but in its spirit. But when a new bargain is proposed, we are at liberty to insist on our own terms, and we never will become in any way accessory to the further extension of slavery, or bind ourselves to any new guaranty respecting it. This is the stand we take, and which I trust will be maintained by the people of this commonwealth

It is to be expected that those who have lived all their lives in slave States, will differ from us in opinion upon this matter, and so long as our views and feelings upon this subject, are respected by them, we have no reason to complain. If they will, like Mr. Clay, act on public reasons that look to the just rights of the free States, and the harmony of the Union, their personal feeling or wishes are not to be treated with reproach.

The difference between Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay, is, that the former is for the immediate annexation either by treaty or by a vote of a majority of the two houses of Congress, and this in disregard of our treaty with Mexico, and at the hazard of a war.—It was Mr. Polk's views upon this subject tha made him the favorite of the Convention and postponed the pretensions of another for whom a majority of the delegates were instructed. Annexation—immediate annexation, is now "the great American measure" of the party. Mr. Clay is willing to see Texas annexed to the Union, if it can be done with the full consent of Mexico, upon honorable terms and without the objection of any respectable number of the States, thus referring the question of annexation entirely to the free states, and leaving them to decide whether it shall take place or not.—This is resting the whole matter upon public grounds, and deferring to the feelings and opinions of every state in the Union. That the free states who are thus made, as they ought to be, the arbiters of the question, will act in a manner worthy of themselves, is not to be doubted.

The whole question is submitted to them. Now it is agreed on all hands that if Mr. Clay's principle shall be faithfully carried out, we are entirely safe. But our adversaries tell the people that is not to be confided in at all, that he will act in perfidy to all his declarations, and that the magic of his influence is such, that the long cherished opinions, the almost universal feeling, the virtue, the honor of the free states will be made to give way before it. This opposition itself is not only a libel upon Mr. Clay, but upon the people. It supposes HIM to be totally unprincipled, and THEM to be not less so. No man of candor can listen to such a libel without justfeelings of indignation. Mr. Clay is not less distinguished for a frankness that throws off all disguises, than for the perfect good faith with which his professions are adhered to. And to say that the repugnance of the free States to annexation is to be overcome by the mere influence of any man, is as insulting as it is ridiculous. The true inquiry is, whether we will support a candidate who leaves the question of annexation to ourselves, or a candidate, who, with his party, are desirous of thrusting Texas upon us against our consent and at the hazard of a disgraceful war. I go for the former, so will you, so will the people.

On this subject I might enlarge much further, but others are to be heard, and I shall close with the expression of an earnest hope, that your efforts for the success of CLAY and MARKLE, may be exerted without relaxation.

☞ The Caddo (La) Gazette reports that the feud between different parties of settlers in Shelby county, Texas, grows more serious Several skirmishes, resulting in loss of life, had occurred, and on the 23d ult, it is stated, a pitched battle came off, in which the "Regulators" were beaten. Each faction it is said, has thrown up fortifications, and vow that one or the other of the parties must be exterminated or driven from the country. It is stated that, so far, 80 men have been killed in all. Application has been made to President Houston to quell the insurrection, but he replies to them that "they must fight their own battles and settle their own difficulties." We have not been able to trace the origin of the quarrel.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 19, 1844.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HENRY CLAY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.

General JOSEPH MARKLE,

Of Westmoreland County.

Congress,
CORNELIUS DARRAGH.

Senate,
GEORGE DARSIE.

Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
JOHN RIDDLE, of Robinson.
ALEX. HILANDS, of Ross.
FAUNTLEY MUSE, of Versailles.

Commissioner,
WILLIAM MAGILL, of Birmingham.

Auditor,
WILLIAM S. SIMMONS, of Jefferson.

Canal Commissioner,
SIMEON GUILFORD of Lebanon county.

THE BIBLE IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

In conversation I have no doubt said, because, it is my opinion, that in Schools where the parents of the children differ with regard to the use of the Bible as a School book, it is well, rather than make that holy book an occasion of unholy strife. NOT TO INSIST UPON ITS USE FOR THIS PURPOSE. FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

In our last article on this subject, we stated there were only three theories in vogue, on which the important question of the Bible in common schools could be settled—the *sectarian*, the *infidel*, and the *Bible* theories. Mr. Shunk, in his letter, as quoted above, decidedly takes the *infidel* plan. Where objections are made by any number of the parents, the use of the Bible, according to his opinion, ought not to be insisted upon—in other words no Bible ought to be excluded! And we suppose Mr. Shunk would not insist upon the retention of any other book which might be objected to, after the Bible is given up, so that every book objectionable to any parent might be excluded, until that most detestable of all heresies, *irreligion, no religion*, Deism, Atheism, would be taught! This is Mr. Shunk's theory carried out into its legit mate results.

But we take it for granted that the community is not prepared for this plan. That the Bible is still too much venerated for any true Protestant and lover of American liberty, tamely to witness its degradation by its exclusion from the Common Schools

It will be said, however, that the Catholic has a right to his own version of the Bible—that the version in use in this country, is a corrupt one—and that it is wrong to compel a child to read what his parents cannot in conscience approve. This is the only argument of any weight which can be brought to sustain the Catholic side of the question, but we hope to show that it has more weight in appearance than in reality, and that it is really a deceptive argument on the part of those who use it.

The objection of the Catholics to the Bible in schools is not so much to the *version* used, as to having the Bible there at all. The whole history of that Church shows that the reading of the Bible by the people has always been considered a deadly heresy. To show this, it is only necessary to refer to the "infallible" decrees of the Church, and to the late Bulls of the Pope. It is not so much, with Catholics, an objection against reading the version in common use in this country, called King James Version, as it is against the Bible itself. Ask them if they would consent to allow the reading of the "Douay Bible," their own version, without note or comment, in our Common Schools, and they will tell you, nay. In the language of the Holy Mother Church, they would say, "*For what would become of the Church if the reading of the Holy Scriptures were allowed to shoemakers, fullers, and curriers?* Would this not be giving holy things unto *dogs*, and would it not soon change bakers into doctors and prophets, and their wives into as many prophetesses!" Such is the language held by the the Catholic Church in reference to common people. The council of Trent declared that the "*free use of the Bible will produce more* HARM *than* GOOD!" and all Bishops, curates and confessors, are commanded to "*refuse absolution*" to such as read without permission.

Before we close, we will give some facts to show the opposition of Catholics in modern times, to the reading of the Bible; but that the objection in reference to Catholics having their own version, may be fairly met, we wish now to say a few words on that subject. We here most emphatically declare, that, rather than see the Holy Scriptures excluded from the Schools a together, we would prefer the Douay Bible, the Catholic version, should be used. But that the Catholics have a *right* to demand this, we utterly deny.

We think it can hardly be denied that as we are a *Christian* nation, in contradistinction to a Mahomedan or Pagan nation, so we are a *Protestant* nation, in distinction from a *Popish* nation. As Col. Stone correctly remarks:—Our Dutch and Anglo-Saxon ancestors were Protestants. Nine-tenths of our people, notwithstanding our annual inundation of foreigners, are yet Protestants. We are as justly and as properly entitled to the name *Protestant*, as Rome, or Spain, or Austria, or Naples, to that of Roman Catholic, notwithstanding the presence, in each case, of a few naturalized or unnaturalized foreigners of a different opinion. Our extreme liberality, so far beyond that of the other nations above mentioned, furnishes no reason why we should lose the name in which our fathers gloried, and for which many of them had suffered persecution and death.

In this view of the case there has been used in our schools, since the first settlement of the country, that version of the scriptures so well known as the English Bible, the Protestant English Bible—not as a class book, but as the foundation of all religious worship, and of all religious principle, as recognized in the most liberal scheme of education the world has ever seen; which scheme, in accommodation to scrupulous and unscrupulous consciences, has been stretched to the limits beyond which it is utterly unsafe to go.

We have, and ought to have—and pray God we may ever have—a predominant national lineage—a predominant national language—a predominant national character—a predominant *national religion*—and last, though not least, we have our national *sacred book*, our old, long established, well-beloved, faithfully translated *English Protestant Bible!* And all this we have, too, and trust may ever have, without any established *national Church*.

We here cannot refrain from taking an extract from one of Col. Stone's letters to Bishop Hughes, describing the state of the country before it at trouble of our nation appeared on the scene, to demand the exclusion of the Bible from the Schools.

"Proceeding on the ground that, as *matter of fact*, we were a Christian and Protestant nation, it adopted the English Bible as a standard book, notwithstanding the objection of the infidel, who rejected its authority, and of Popish priests who treated it with still greater contumely, by refusing to have it taught to the people. This was the best compromise between sectarianism and infidelity that could could be made. It represented the *soul of the nation*. It was carried to the extreme verge of liberality. The foreigner who came seeking protection among us, be he Mahometan, Pagan or Papist, was expected to conform to the spirit of this plan, or yield its benefits. The first had as good a right to demand the exclusion of *any* Bible, because the Koran was not also used, as the latter to raise this clamor about the infringement of your rights which were never vested. It was not an infringement of your rights, as you deceptively represent it, but a determination to preserve our own national character, our own national religion, our own national Bible, against the attacks of those who thus repaid the liberality and protection which our laws, beyond those of any nation on earth, held out to them.

This system of public schools, thus established in this city, was working admirably.—It was the pride and glory of our city, and its superintendance the occupation of our most virtuous and intelligent citizens. The intelligent infidel even acquiesced in it. Sectarianism was hushed, and bigotry was asleep, until, in an evil hour, you appeared to trouble the waters. You claimed *as a right*, that this system should be thrown into confusion, and the spirit of religious discord again introduced after having been so carefully excluded. And what was this mighty wound which was inflicted on the exceedingly tender consciences of your flock, or which you made them believe they were enduring? In one of the debates in which you took part, pending the agitation of your petition before the Common Council, you assumed a most high religious attitude.—Our schools, forsooth, were too latitudinarian. You said, and you said justly, that the excluding of religious instruction of all kinds was the positive inculcation of infidelity. And yet how soon do we find you acting in concert with all the infidels and semi-infidels of the land, and carrying with you their profoundest sympathies, in your war upon the Protestant Bible."

To return from this divergance. We contend that the Catholics have *not a right* to demand the introduction of the Douay Bible, for two reasons; first, that this is a Protestant nation; the vast majority of our people are Protestants; and that therefore, Catholics who come among us, and receive greater toleration than any other country in the world ever gave, should rest content, and not attempt the subversion of our institutions. This reason has been sufficiently noticed above. Second, we aver that our version of the Bible—the Protestant versione, is the most correct of the two, and greatly superior in style and language. This we will notice in a few words.

The Douay, or Catholic version, as is well known, is a *translation from a translation!* It is a translation from the Latin, *Vulgate*, which has never been considered by pious and learned men, out of the pales of the Romish Church, a correct version of the originals. It is therefore impossible for the Douay version to be correct. To show the character of this Latin version, called "*the Vulgate*," the learned and pious *Malan* states, that "this translation, made by Jerome in the fourth century, was so much changed in the sixteenth century, that Pope Sixtus V. was obliged to have it restored, and that *under his direction*, an edition was printed at Rome, and pronounced, authorizing it be pure and authentic, and the whole Church required to receive it as such. And further, notwithstanding all this care, and even the infallibility of the Pope, this edition was found *so faulty*, that in 1592, Clement III, successor of Sixtus V., *suppressed* it, and had *another* published. But this latter was neither more correct nor purer than the preceding one; on the contrary, there are such contradictions between these two versions, and both contain so many and such important errors, that it is impossible to place any confidence in them, or to decide amid their two thousand and more contradictions, what is the true meaning of the text!"

Such is the *version* to be given up at the demand of the Catholics, and for which they would substitute the Douay version, if any at all.

But it is evident to our mind, that those who oppose the Bible in common schools do not found their objection on the *version* used, but on the Bible itself! They are opposed to the reading of any version of the Bible, unless under the direction of a priest to interpret its meaning. They are afraid to trust the Word of God in the hands of the children, for fear that under its enlightening influence they will be led to eschew the errors of the church of Rome.

But we promised before we concluded this article to bring forward some further proof of the hostility of the Romish Church to the use of the Bible in Schools. The opposition of that Church to the use of the Bible by the common people has been lately conclusively shown by the *two Bulls of the Pope of Rome*, levelled at the Bible, and at those in the United States of America who are engaged in the noble work of circulating it, and the following official document, lately issued in France, the most liberal and enlightened of the countries of Europe where Catholicism holds any sway, will show what we may expect should the power of Rome once obtain footing in this land. Observe, it is an *official* document.

"UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE. ACADEMY AT BORDEAUX.

The Inspector of the Schools of the Dordonge to the Schoolmasters of the Department:

Monsieur l' Institutor.—Many of the *cures* and their assistants have reported their schoolmasters as having suffered to be introduced in their respective schools, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS which contains doctrines CONTRARY TO THE TRUE RELIGION. I know that some of the teachers have permitted these books to be used, because they were deceived by the colporteurs, who told that them that they were sent by me. I hasten to request you to remove these DANGEROUS BOOKS from your school. I will, without delay, in company with the priest, visit and inspect your schools, and every copy of these books that we shall find, we will CAUSE TO BE BURNT. I embrace this opportunity of informing you, that from this time I will allow only three books in the rural shcools viz:

1. The catechism of the diocese.
2. A book of moral lessons, instructive and easy to be uuderstood by the children.
3. A book of arithmetic.

(Signed) L. LAFOREST.
Inspector of the Schools &c. &c.

But we have an instance nearer home. About four years ago, as we are informed, an entire Locofoco Board of School Directors was elected in the 5th Ward of this city, two of whom were Catholics. Among the first acts of this Board was an edict *excluding the Bible from the Common Schools!* This alarmed and aroused the Protestants of the Ward, and two public meetings were held, to obtain the restoration of God's word, but without success, until the next election, when men who respected the Bible were elected. These are the facts as related to us by responsible men, and we presume will not be denied.

Now, in view of all these facts, is not the declaration of FRANCIS R. SHUNK, Locofoco candidate for Governor, in his letter, as quoted at the head of this article, sufficient to arouse and alarm every friend of the Bible and of our free institutions, especially when taken in connexion with all his other conduct in relation to the Catholics? If he is elected Governor, will it not be said that the people have decided against the Bible in Common Schools? Will not the Catholics demand of him to carry out his "*opinions!*"—and will he not be found supple enough to comply with their demands, when we consider he will be a candidate for re-election? Can we expect the smiles of Heaven after registering our vote against the free use of his Holy Word, and oh! will we not be far and basely fallen from our glorious ancestors, who, in Congress, at Philadelphia, October 21, 1775, in an "Address to the people of Great Britain," used the following memorable words:

"The dominion of Canada is to be extended . . . that their numbers, daily swelling with Catholic emigrants from Europe, may become formidable to us, and reduce this ANCIENT FREE PROTESTANT COLONY to a state of slavery. Nor can we express our astonishment, that a British Parliament should ever consent to establish in this country, *a religion that has deluged your island in blood, and dispersed impiety, bigotry, persecution, murder and rebellion, throughout every part of the world.*

MR. SHUNK'S ORGAN, THE POST.

The Post of yesterday, cornered by the truth on every hand, and finding it impossible to defend Mr Shunk against the many charges against him, has resorted to the usual weapons of *dishonest* men, when defeated in argument, and declares everything said about Mr. Shunk to be "*lies.*" This is a very easy way of escaping a dilemma, and those who are satisfied with it are as dishonest as the editors of the Post. All the charges against Mr. Shunk are clear and explicit. They are put in a distinct form, and if they were not true, they could easily be disproven. But in place of proof and argument, the Post bellows out lie! lie! lie! Where is the lie we should like to know? Did not Mr. Shunk walk in the Catholic procession, where no other Protestant walked, or could be induced to walk? Was he not surrounded with priests, and did he not walk bareheaded where the crucifix was carried before him? These things the Post cannot deny; indeed it has virtually admitted them, and yet, driven to a corner, it senselessly calls "*lie! lie!*" Is Mr. Shunk's letter, giving his opinion that the *Bible*—aye, the BIBLE—should be excluded from the Common Schools, when a portion of the parents object, "a *lie!*" Tell us that, Mr Post!

Furthermore, is it a *lie* that he so made out his report of Common Schools in 1840, that his partizans were enabled to rob the State of upwards of NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS, while, in 1841, when the Whigs had the power, the whole printing only cost a little over $800. The Post *does* try to excuse this shameful corruption by saying that the Legislature ordered the printing. But the Post knows that this was a Locofoco Legislature, which was ready to connive at the plunder of the treasury by their own party men; and the Post further knows, that if the report had been made out in 1840 in the economical manner it was in 1841, the expense would have been saved to the State. The Legislature has not time to examine one copy of a document before it is printed, and orders its printing as a matter of course. The great sin of the matter lies at Mr Shunk's door. He could have saved NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS to our *debt-burdened, tax-ridden* State, but he did not do it!—and the tax-payers of the State will justly hold Mr. Shunk accountable for this shameful waste of the people's money.

COL. CHRISTY.—This able citizen of Louisiana, formerly an officer under Gen. Harrison, and compatriot in arms with Gen. Markle, made an able speech at M'Faden's warehouse on Friday evening. He pronounced a glorious eulogy on Gen. Markle.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.

THE subscriber offers for sale or rent his steam flour mill, with three building lots on Pike street.

The mill is conveniently situated on the canal for receiving wheat, or loading Flour, and is capable of manufacturing as much flour and of as good a quality as any mill of its size in the western country, it is also most eligibly situated for the sale of stuffs.

Declining health (asthma) induces him to sell. To eastern men who desire to establish themselves in the west in any species of manufacturing, no location offers greater inducements. The low price of coals, and the advantages of water communication, entitle Pittsburgh to a preference.

ang 13—2md&w STANDISH PEPPARD.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

FROM the numerous inquiries that are daily made as to an European Agent, and at the request of many respectable parties, the subscriber is induced to offer himself as a regular European Agent, in all its various branches. Having visited Europe last fall partly for the purpose of making necessary arrangements, he is now prepared to Remit or Collect monies, secure Passages to and from Europe, (singly or in families,) and attend to all the different claims of parties to Estates, Pensions and otherwise, with a thorough examination of all Records of Wills, Chancery and other suits.

Importers orders punctually attended to.

The subscriber will leave Pittsburgh on the 7th of the coming October, on his first regular trip.

JOSHUA ROBINSON,
Office St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, opposite the Exchange

REFERS TO

Rev. Z. H. Coston,
Rev J. L. Read,
Methodist Book Concern 4th st.
Alexander Hay, Esq., Mayor, } Pittsburgh.
Walter H. Lowrie, Esq.,
Jas. Dunlop, Esq.,
Moses Hampton, Esq.,
Thomas Hamilton, Esq., } Philadelphia.
John W. Downing,
Benj. Bullock, } New York.
Arthur Hurst Gold street,
Pittsburgh, 26.—d&w3m.

STRAY STEER.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber in Ohio township, Allegheny county, a red Steer with a white face, about three years old. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

sep 5—w3rF* HUGH DUFF.

Greenville Furnace for Sale or Rent.

THE undersigned would invite the attention of Ironmasters to the above property, situated in Preston county, Va., to which is attached some 3000 acres of land, abounding with abundant supplies of ore and timber. Convenient railroads for the transportation of ore to, and metal from the furnace, and a great variety of patterns and flasks and other usual appendages to such establishments, it is believed, render the said estate desirable to those who wish to engage in the business—in short, the above furnace ranks among the *very best* in this region, both for the quantity and quality of its productions. We offer to sell or lease the said estate on the most favorable terms. Address either of us at Brandonville or Kingwood, Preston county, Va.

H. HAGANS.
E. M. HAGANS.
ju 9—w3m*

"UNIVERSITY OF FRANCE. ACADEMY AT BORDEAUX.

A Chance for Machinists.

THE Engine and Machine establishment on the corner of Liberty and Front streets, is offered for sale.—The buildings are of brick; the main one being 47 feet by 26 feet and two stories high, with a smith shop attached which contains two fires. The establishment is in complete order and has every necessary convenience for carrying on the business; there being an engine of four horse power, one Boring Lathe, two Turning Lathes, one Rack Lathe, and one small Lathe for wood; one Screw Cutting Machine. Also—Drills and Bitts, Anvils and Bellows and Blacksmith's tools complete, together with a large lot of Patterns mostly new.

The buildings are on leased ground there being nine years of the lease to run, which can be renewed.

Further information can be had at the establishment or by applying to the subscriber, near the Old Bridge, Allegheny city. JAMES KERR, Architect.

aug 28—d&w3t*

Valuable Farm for Sale.

WILL be sold, by the Assignees, at Public Auction, on Wednesday, the 16th of October next, a valuable farm, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, on the turnpike to Washington, containing about 32 acres. This land is excellent for farming purposes, is well watered, and is also first rate coal land. The buildings are a new frame house, with three rooms and kitchen, and a stable. Persons wishing to examine the property can wait upon Mr. Davis, who resides on the premises. The sale will take place upon the premises at 12 o'clock M. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

DANIEL HOUSTON,
NATHAN PATTERSON,
Assignees of D. H. Buchanan.
aug 28—w8t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN MURRAY, late of Jefferson township, Allegheny county, deceased, are notified to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY POTTER, Administrator.
Jefferson Township, Aug. 24—w6t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of Mrs Jane Hodge, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, are hereby respectfully requested to call on the subscriber and settle the claims that stand against them; and those who have demands upon said estate, will also please present them legally proven that they may be discharged.

THOMAS COOPER, Executor,
On the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike road, about two miles from Jones' Ferry.
aug 22—w6t*

RAGS! RAGS! RAGS!

FOUR CENTS PER POUND will be given in Wall Paper, Writing or Wrapping Paper, for Rags, delivered, in any quantity at the Paper Warehouse of

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE, 64 Wood street,
aug 8—w3m one door above Fourth street.

Commercial Record.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.

COMMITTEE FOR SEPTEMBER, 1844.

A. GORDON. J. P. PEARS. W. KICHBAUM.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3¾@4
Pearls ..... @4¼
Scorchings ..... 3½@3¾
Saleratus ..... 4¼@5

Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale ..... @5,00
Common ..... @3,00

Axes—₱ dozen
Holmes' ..... @12,00
Mann's ..... 13,00@14,00

Anchors—₱ lb
Jun nib ..... 7 @8

Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ..... 8 @9

Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ..... 9 @12½
Common ..... @ 9

Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ..... 2,62½@2,70
Small size ..... @

Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... @27

Blooms—₱ ton
Blooms ..... 50,00@55,00

Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1,00@1,50
Shaker ..... 2,00@2,25

Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... @4,00
Black Oak ..... @3,00
Hemlock ..... 2,50@3,00

Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... @
From wagon ..... @4½

Cotton—₱ lb.
Tennessee & Alabam 7 @8½

Chocolate—₱ lb.
Rice ..... @12½
Cocoa, prepared ..... 25 @24

Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... @8
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @
Cincinnati do ..... @23
Sperm, best brands ..... @48
Do interior ..... @43

Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 6 to 10 ..... @16
" 11 to 13 ..... @17
" 14 ..... @18
Increasing 1@1c ₱ lb. to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen
No. 500 ..... @ 81
" 600 ..... @ 94
" 700 ..... @1 04
" 800, 900, 1000 ..... @1 25
Coverlet Yarn, lb ..... @25
Carpet Chain ..... @20
Cotton Twine ..... @25
Candle Wick ..... @17

Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white ..... @12½
St. Domingo ..... 6½@ 6¾
Laguayra ..... 7¼@ 7¾
Rio ..... 6¾@ 7¼
Havana ..... @

Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers ..... 29 @30
Sheathing ..... 29 @30
Bolt ..... @25
Old ..... 6 @18

Cordage by coil—₱ lb. [10 ₱ cent. off these prices for cash.]

Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb. net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... @3
Bevel'd gearage do ..... @3
Light machinery do ..... @4
Heavy Rolling mill castings do ..... @3
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ..... @4
over 10 in ..... @4
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Grate Bars ..... @3
Hollow-ware assorted ..... @4½
Dog Irons ..... @3½
Sad Irons ..... @6
Tailors and Hatters' Irons ..... @6
Wagon boxes ..... @3½
Dead work ₱ set ..... @6½
Counter weights ..... @6½
Tea kettles, doz ..... @ 9,00
Waffle Irons ..... @12,00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar ..... @ 2,50
24 in. bow front ..... @ 2,50
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)

Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton &c. ..... 3 @ 8½
38 Laurel & Brunswick ..... 8½@ 9
Pittsburgh ..... @ 8
37 Light ..... @ 6½
3-4 Light ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ..... @ 9½
33 Bleached ..... 8 @ 9
4-4 do long cloths 8 @14
Ticklings ..... @10
33 Saco ..... @10
Rochester ..... @14
4-4 West Branch, Somerset, &c. ..... 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk 9¼@10
Bleached do ..... 10¼@11
Prints—
Common ..... 6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors ..... 8 @11
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ..... 11 @11½

Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... 19 @17
Alum ..... 4 @ 4½
Assafœtida ..... 25 @ 2⁸
Arrow Root ..... 8 @10
Aquacortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined ..... 22 @25
Balsam, Peru ..... 2,00@2,25
Do Copavia ..... 35 @37½
Brimstone ..... 4½ @ 5
Camphor, refined ..... 75 @1,00
Chloride Lime, cask ₱ @ 9
Cochineal ..... 1,50@2,00
Cream Tartar ..... 21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @15
Gaills ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic ..... 31 @37
" Copal ..... 38 @40
" Tragacinth ..... 31 @37½
" Shellac ..... 16 @18
" Mastic ..... 1,25@1,50
Ipecac ..... 75 @87
Jalop, powdered ..... 80 @ 88
Litharge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root ..... 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ..... 19 @22
Lac Dye ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31 @37
Manna, Flake ..... 62 @75
Madder, Umbro ..... 22 @25
Madder, Common ..... 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @40
Oil, Vitriol ..... 4½@ 5
" Castor ..... 1,00@1,25
" Cassia ..... 6,00@6,50
" Cloves ..... 2,75@3,00
" Lemon ..... 2,25@3,00
" Peppermint ..... 3,50@4,00
Opium, Turkey ..... 3,50@4,00
Quinne ..... @4,50
Rhubarb, root ..... @ 75
Sal Ammon ..... 20 @25
Sal Soda ..... 5 @ 6
Senna ..... 18 @25
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ..... 11 @12

Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ..... 5½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2¼@ 3
Logwood, chipped ..... 2¼@ 3

Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished ..... 11 @12

Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ..... @
Shorts ..... @

Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ..... 23 @27
Ohio & Penn'a ..... 25 @28

Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 ..... @
No 1 hlf-bls ..... @ 7,25
No 2 ..... 11,00@11,25
No 2 hlf-bls ..... @
No 3 ..... 8,00@ 8,25
No 1 kits ..... @
Herring, No. 1 ..... 5,50@ 5,75
No 2 ..... 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1 ..... @17,00
No 2 ..... @
Shad ..... @ 8,50
Cod, ₱ lb ..... @

Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ..... @25
Soft ..... 20 @22
Hard ..... @11
Currants, Zante ..... @12½
Filberts ..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ..... 16 @18
Malaga ..... @12
Raisins, Muscat ..... @
Bunch ..... 2,50@2,75
Bloom ..... @
Cranberries, bush ..... @
Lemons Sicily, bx 5,00@6,00
Oranges do ..... 4,25@4,50
Peaches dry, bush ..... @ 50
Apples dry, ... @
Apples green, bbl 1,00@1,50

Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ..... @4,00
Superfine ..... 3,85@3,87
Scratched ..... @
Fine ..... @
Rye Flour ..... @3,37
" hf. bbls ..... @1,75
Buckwheat ..... @
" hf. bls ..... @

Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ..... @13,00

Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, *via* Canal.
Flour, ₱ bbl ..... 70 @75
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lead, Tallow, &c. ..... @45
Feathers ..... @50
Furs & Peltries ..... @75
Wool ..... @75
Rags ..... @75
Ashes ..... @45
Oil of all kinds ..... @50

Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ..... @45
To Cleveland, " ..... @38

Western.
For the River.
To Cincinnati ..... 50 @75
Louisville ..... 75 @1,00
St. Louis ..... @

Glass—
Black Bottles ..... @
Quart, ₱ gross ..... @9,00
Pint, do ..... @7,00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon ..... @9,00
Claret, ₱ gross ..... @9,00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands
8x10 ..... 2,50@2,75
10x12 ..... 3,70@4,75
12x18 ..... 8,70@9,00
Patent do, 10x14 to 16x24 ..... 12,00@15,00
Country brands.
8x10 ..... 1,81@2,12
10x12 ..... 2,81@4,12
Eagle 6½ lbs ..... @3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters ..... @7,00
FFFG do ..... @4,00
Eagle do in papers ..... @5,00
Rock powder ..... 3,50@4,00

Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ..... 65 @66
Rye ..... @37½
Oats ..... 14 @16
Corn ..... 33 @35
Barley ..... 40 @50

Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsb. common ..... @
Ginseng—₱ lb
Ginseng ..... @25

Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy ..... @ 9,00
Clover ..... @
Straw, 100 bdls ..... @

Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ..... 9 @12
Spanish ..... 15½@17½
Do salted ..... 20 @13
Do kips ₱ skin ..... 1,25@1,62
Green ..... 4½@ 5

Hemp—₱ lb
Missouri & Ky ..... @
Manilla ..... @

Hops—₱ lb.
First sort '44 ..... 9½@10

Indigo—by package.
Bengal ..... 1,75@1,87
Spanish ..... 1,30@1,40
Manilla ..... 1,20@1,25

Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig ..... @4
Bar ..... @4
Common sizes Pipe ..... 5½@6
Sheet ..... @6

Leather—₱ lb.
Sole, Baltimore ..... 20 @22
New York ..... 16½@19
Damaged ..... 15 @17
Slaughter ..... 20 @24
Skirting ..... 23 @25
Harness, black ..... 20 @24
Bridles, black, per doz sides ..... 30,00@36,00
Russet do ..... 36,00@42,00
Upper, finish'd ..... 23,00@35,00
Kips finished ..... 24,00@36,00

Excluding the Bible from Common Schools.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK.

Mr. Shunk has at length seen proper to come out under his own name, in relation to the exclusion of the Bible from Common Schools. We publish his letter entire, in another column, but we beg leave to call especial attention to the following extract:

"In conversation I have no doubt said, because it is MY OPINION, that in Schools where the parents of the children differ with regard to the use of the Bible as a School book, it is well rather than make that holy book an occasion of unholy strife—NOT TO INSIST UPON ITS USE FOR THIS PURPOSE."

In this extract, Mr. Shunk admits all we have ever charged against him, that HE IS IN FAVOR OF EXCLUDING THE BIBLE FROM THE COMMON SCHOOLS. True, he is of opinion that it should be excluded only where the parents differ with regard to the use of it. But this is all the most strenuous infidel, or the most bitter opposer of the Bible among the Catholics ever asked.—This is all Bishop Hughes, and his politico-religious associates, ever asked. And this, too, is *yielding the whole question*. Let it be once understood that the Bible, the ground of our faith, and the palladium of all civil and religious liberty, can be excluded from the Common Schools, the seminaries of the mass of the population, wherever any portion of the parents shall object (and if a number of the parents has a right to object, one parent has an equal right,) and it will be soon and forever banished from those popular seminaries of learning.

The ground of exclusion admitted by Mr. Shunk is vital in its character. It says that this Protestant nation which has always reverenced the Bible, and put forth heroic efforts to send the blessed Word of God into every family, and school, and workshop in the nation, shall agree, at the demand of the Catholic Church, to banish the Bible from the very place where it is of the most importance to have it read. How easy would it be for the Pope of Rome through his ten thousand agents, to plant a Catholic family in every school district in the state, and thereby exclude the Bible from our Schools, and let our children be brought up in the superstition that the Bible is too sacred a book to be read by the common herd, that the Priest only can interpret it, and that it is not for every day use. Such is the legitimate tendency of the doctrine of Francis R. Shunk.

The enemy elements of the Romish power upon the free circulation of the Bible have been steady, and are continually increasing in boldness. Two Bulls of his holiness at Rome, have lately been promulgated against the Bible, and probably many of our readers well recollect the famous Encyclical Letter of Pope Gregory XVI., issued, August 15, 1832, and published in the Catholic Diary of New York, in 1833. In this "infallible" document, the "*Liberty of conscience*" is declared to be a most "*estimatial error*," the "*Union of church and state*," and the "*union of the Protestant to the Empire*," is said to "confer purity on both" and "to be *dreaded* by the PROFANE LOVERS OF LIBERTY"—"*Lib rty of opinion and of speech*" is declared to be that "PEST ABOVE ALL OTHERS;" and the public press is denounced in the following words: "that WORST and never sufficiently to be EXECRATED and DETESTED LIBERTY OF THE PRESS!"

In furtherance of the above sentiments, which are promulgated by an "*infallible church*," and must therefore be of perpetual and binding force in the estimation of all true Catholics, we have seen the Catholic Church arrayed in this country in hostility to the Bible, and demanding it should be excluded from the Common Schools, producing thereby immense excitement in New York, and fearful riots in Philadelphia. In some districts of New York they have succeeded, and if some child who had been taught to estimate and read God's word, should take his Bible to such schools, and ask to be taught to read out of it, he would be told it was a forbidden book, that Bishop Hughes and the Catholic priesthood had demanded its exclusion, and they had been obeyed. Americans who owe everything to the Bible, have yielded to persons holding allegiance to a foreign potentate!

So will it be in Pennsylvania. Elect Mr. Shunk, and, on his principles, as promulged in his letter, which we publish to-day, the Catholics may demand the exclusion of the Bible from every school in the Commonwealth. All they will have to do will be to place one or more Catholic families,—or if they cannot be obtained, infidel families, they will answer the purpose just as well—in every school district, and urge them to object to the reading of the Bible in the Schools, and *the t ing is done*!

Mr. Shunk says he reverences the Bible, and was taught to read it in the public schools. The more shame for him to be willing to deprive the children of this generation of the benefits he enjoyed himself. He reverses the Bible—so does the Pope of Rome—it is too sacred for the common people. Mr. Shunk to prevent what he calls an "unholy strife" would make the Bible too sacred for children! More anon.

TO FRANCIS R. SHUNK.—It is stated in your letter that you are "told" that the editor of the Gazette draws the conclusion that you, Francis R. Shunk, are an enemy to the Bible itself. If you had read our paper you would have discovered that your information was entirely erroneous. We never charged you with being hostile to the Bible itself.—Our charge was simply, that you favored its exclusion from the Common Schools, which charge you admit in your letter. In your next communication to the public, be pleased to correct this, no doubt, unintended error. Mr Shunk should have learned by this time that it is dangerous to take *hear say* as evidence against a political opponent.

FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

A CORRUPT PUBLIC OFFICER.

The fact that FRANCIS R. SHUNK took THIRTY DOLLARS A DAY for services performed for the Commonwealth, has astonished the tax-payers of debt-ridden Pennsylvania, and filled them with indignation! What will they say, then, when we tell them that FANCIS R. SHUNK has, while in public office, assisted in unnecessarily taking out of the State Treasury, and putting into the pockets of his political associates, the SUM OF NINE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN DOLLARS! The circumstances are these. While Mr. Shunk was Superintendent of Common Schools, in 1840 and 1841, it was his duty to prepare the Annual Report to the Legislature. In 1840, his party friends, the Locofocos, had the printing, and he made out the report in such a way, by *attaching to it statements to it entirely unnecessary*, that the printing cost the enormous sum of TEN THOUSAND AND FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS! The next year the Whigs had a majority in the Legislature, and Whigs had the printing; Mr. Secretary Shunk then made his Report in a proper form, with no *unnecessary* matter, or tabular statements, and how much, taxpayers, do you think the printing cost? Why just the sum of FOUR HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-TWO CENTS, AND NOT A CENT MORE! Thus FRANCIS R. SHUNK, who now asks the people to elevate him to the Gubernatorial Chair, by unnecessarily lengthening out his report of Common Schools, robbed the people of this Commonwealth of the enormous sum of NINE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN DOLLARS! which went into the pockets of his political friends. By what term shall we denominate such conduct? Ought it to be called *robbery*? Ought it to be called *swindling*? By what term will the *tax-payers* of Pennsylvania call it! Would it not have been better for the state that four or five thousand dollars should have been paid out of the treasury to those political friends of Mr. Shunk, without any services rendered, than that upwards of NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS should have been *filched* from the Treasury to print unnecessary documents?

In order that there may be no dispute about the facts we give the following statement of the cost of printing in each year, compiled from the Journals of the Legislature, which every citizen can examine for himself.

Cost of printing the Report of Superintendent of Common Schools, drawn up by Francis R. Shunk, in 1840, when his party had the power, and Locofocos had the printing:

3,000, extra copies in English, for the Senate,	$999 00
Insertion in the English Journal. Senate,	328 00
1,300 extra copies in German, for Senate,	612 00
Insertion in the German Journal, Senate,	551 00
Folding and stitching extra copies in English,	220 00
Folding and stitching extra copies in German,	200 00
4,000 extra copies in English for House,	2,530 00
Insertion in the English Journal, House,	526 00
1,500 extra copies in German, for House,	1 7 8 87
Insertion in the German Journal, House,	558 00
Folding and stitching the extra copies in English,	736 75
Folding and stitching the extra copies in German,	357 50
Total cost of printing,	$10 645 12

In 1841 the parties were reversed, and the Whigs had a majority in the Legislature and the Whig printers had the printing. Now look at the *economy* of Mr. Shunk when it was not going to take a fat job from his own party printers. Look at it, we say again, and see the character of Mr. Shunk, and his title to *honesty* as a public officer entrusted with the interests of the People, and judge whether he is the proper man to hold unlimited power over the Treasury and the money of the Taxpayers.

Cost of Printing, the Report of Superintendent of Common Schools drawn up by Francis R. Shunk in 1841, when the Whigs had the power, and Whigs had the printing:

3,0 0 extra copies in English, for Senate,	$70 50
Inserting in the English Journal Senate,	23 50
500 extra copies in German, for Senate,	24 62
Inserting in the German Journal Senate,	24 62
Folding and stitching the extra copies in English,	80 22
Folding and stitching the extra copies in German,	3 75
4,200 extra copies in English for the House,	102 25
Inserting in the English Journal, House,	23 50
1,0 0 extra copies in German, for the House,	34 71
Inserting in the German, Journal House,	34 71
Folding and stitching extra copies in English and German,	61 16
Total cost of printing only	$423 32

☞DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO YEARS, $9,616 30!!

In the language of the Harrisburgh Telegraph, in publishing the s tables, we call upon the tax payers of Penn sylvania to look at the startling fact, that Francis R. Shunk—the nominee of the Locofoco party for Governor, so managed the making of his Official Report for two successive years, that when his own party was in power in the Legislature, the printing of it for one year cost the astounding sum of TEN THOUSAND AND FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS, while the next year, when the Whigs were in power, the printing in a cost but *four hundred and twenty-eight dollars*—making a difference of NINE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SIXTEEN DOLLARS in this one item of expenditure against the Commonwealth, for the benefit of the Locofoco Printers! and without the least service to the State.

Now, we ask all candid!—all honest men, if a public officer who will be the instrument of thus robbing the public Treasury, and taking from it the money drawn from the pockets of the people to put six or seven thousand into the pockets of his party favorites, is a fit, a competent or a proper man to be placed at the helm of affairs? We ask them if they have ever seen anything done by the present Kickapoo administration, worse than this? Does it not show him to be well fitted to follow in the footsteps of the public robbers that have prostrated the Commonwealth and oppressed the people with taxes?—We again DEFY the refutation of the above FACTS which are taken from the Journals, and ask the Taxpayers of Pennsylvania to read and reflect upon them before they cast their votes for Francis R. Shunk.

☞It is but justice to WM B. M'CLURE, Esq., to state that our information with reference to Mr. Shunk's conversation with him, in regard to the Bible in Common Schools, was not obtained from Mr. M'Clure himself, and that he did not, therefore authorize the publication of the fact. Our information was derived from the gentlemen whose names we gave in our paper of Saturday. However, as Mr. Shunk has admitted that he has, "in conversation" said, because it is his "*opinion*" that the Bible should be excluded from Common Schools where some of the parents object, it is unnecessary to bring forward any other evidence. This is abundantly sufficient for our purpose. If Mr. Shunk denies that any such conversation was held with Mr Mr. M'Clure, in which language tantamount to what we have charged against him was used, we will produce our proof.

LOOK AT THIS.—The Post, in introducing Mr Shunk's letter about excluding the Bible from Schools says the letter "will show how unfounded is the charge that Mr. Shunk WAS in favor of expelling the Bible from the Common Schools." Now mark this language. We never said Mr. Shunk "*was*" in favor; we said he "IS" in favor, &c. The letter we admit shows that he *was* not in favor of expelling the Bible, when at Harrisburgh, if it tells the truth; but it just as clearly shows that Mr. Shunk IS now in favor of expelling the Bible. We may therefore infer that Mr. Shunk dates his conversion from the time he has lived in Pittsburgh, and probably from the day he marched in the Catholic procession, with his hat off, surrounded with Priests.

THE ISSUES.

The Hudson N. Y. Locofoco Gazette, in answer to a question propounded by the Republican Whig, says that it is in favor of re-establishing

THE SUB-TREASURY,

In favor of

REPEALING THE TARIFF,

And in favor of the

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

The Whigs are against all these. Here, then, are the issues.

CORRECTION.—Our attention has been drawn to a phrase in the report we published of Mr. Giddings remarks, in which Mr. Clay is said to have a bias in favor of slavery. This report was furnished us by one of the secretaries. Our own impression is, that Mr. Giddings' language was not as strong as is represented. We think Mr. Giddings only said that Mr. Clay, living in a slave state, did not view slavery in the light that he did, and that he was sorry for it. We have no doubt, for our part, that Mr. Clay, so far from having a bias in favor of slavery, has the strongest possible bias in favor of freedom to every human being, and would be glad to see every person in the enjoyment of freedom, did circumstances allow.

WHIG CONVENTIONS.

WHEELING.—The Whig Convention at Wheeling was a brilliant affair. It was much larger than the Locofoco convention, and gave evidence of the steady advance of Whig principles.

BUTLER.—The Whig Convention at Butler was the largest ever held in the county. Every thing pass d off pleasantly, the people were delighted with Gen. Markle, and are confident of giving a largely increased Whig majority.

ERIE.—*Thirty Thousand* Whigs attended the great Convention at Erie, on the 10th. Cassius M Clay made a long and brilliant speech. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Besides Mr. Clay, Gen. Dudley Marvin, George Dawson, Esq. S. C. Hawley and Judge Hunt, of New York; J. J. Pearson of Mercer, and Alfred Huidekoper, Esq. of Meadville, addressed the meeting. We regret our space will not permit us to give more lengthy accounts of these meetings—together with the descriptions of our own most glorious convention, in the Washington Reporter and Beaver Argus.

Important Correspondence.

A very important correspondence between Mr. Herman Bruen, of Perth Amboy, N. J., and Benjamin Marshall of Troy, a noted manufacturer. The opening letter is from Mr. B. who propounds the following for the consideration of Mr. M., viz:—

"Many honest persons with us use as an argument against a Tariff for *protection*,

1st. The large *property* realized by the manufacturers, which they say comes out of the pockets of the consumers.

2d. That it is prejudicial to the morals and debasing to the habits of persons employed."

These were founded on some remarks of Hiram Ketchum, Esq. who stated at a Whig meeting that the firm of which Mr. Marshall was a member, had been large importers of British Manufactures, that the British government had allowed them in the shape of de entures on their exportation to the amount of fifty thousand dollars in one year, that the firm amassed one million of dollars in the business, that they then turned their attention to manufacturing calicoes, and that for the space of twenty years during which they were engaged in manufactures, they made nothing by manufacturing *alone*, but that many persons in their employment had accumulated handsome properties, and the real estate in the neighborhood was much increased in value by reason of their factories.

To this Mr. Marshall replies that he commenced importing goods in 1810, and continued it for 22 years after which he commenced manufacturing. The following is the closing paragraph of his letter:

"The results of which have been, that for the first 22 years as importers, *we made nearly one million of dollars*, and during the first nineteen years as manufacturers with most steady attention, we are only rewarded by the results of *having made more people happy than any other two individuals in the United States, as we have employed one thousand to twelve hundred persons steadily during the whole time*; and I think I am safe in saying *at least two hundred of these hands are now settled on good farms and are the most independent citizens of this country, and as many more have gone into different branches of business on their own account.* It is not becoming in me to say how far we have promoted the spiritual interests of our operatives, but this I can say, that it has been one of the prominent objects with ourselves and our associates, fully believing the success of every undertaking depends upon a Divine blessing, and that without that all our labor is in vain.

Your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN MARSHAL.

P. S.—Respecting the bounty from the British government, *we were allowed 5d per yard on all printed and stamped goods imported into this country during the years 1810 & 1812, and to encourage frequently sent prints for less in New York than we purchased them in Manchester.—The bounty on our imports amounted to $30 to 50,000 per annum.*"

Now, we call the special attention of all classes to these important statements. It has been vehemently urged that Manufacturers by means of the Tariff of 1842 are amassing fortunes, and that is done at the expense of the farmers and laboring classes. Here, it is shown that with a heavy capital, one of the most experienced firms in the country have been barely enabled to maintain that capital unimpaired, while *two hundred* operatives employed by it are now settled on good farms purchased out of their surplus wages saved by the s after living for years comfortably and happy at work in the firm's factories. And *two hundred* more have been enabled to go into business on their own account, while thousands have been fully employed at good wages.—Could there be a more unanswerable argument *for* the Protective policy? Can any man controvert a statement which goes home at once to the common sense and appeals to the better feelings of every man having at heart either his own welfare or that of his fellows? For years the charge has been made that manufacturers are robbing the country, are becoming *millionaires* at the expense of the community, and ruining the bodies and souls of those under their employment by grinding exactions. These are lies of the basest stamp, and well known to those who make them, as such. Their hypocrisy is in nothing so evident as their carefully abstaining from investing capital in the branche of manufactures they so loudly denounce as enormously profitable.

Locofoco Papers.

Numerous inquiries have been made of us within two months past, for Southern Loco papers. The object is to prove the duplicity of that party in showing two faces, one for the North and the other for the South. Such documents, and James K. Polk's speeches, are the very best that Whig speakers can possibly have—the deception is so glaring, and the fraud attempted to be perpetrated upon the people so palpable, it is enough just to show such Northern and Southern papers to the people to convince them of the insult offered to their understandings. We regret we cannot supply the numerous calls upon us. We observe some of our eastern brethren have similar requests from the South for Northern Loco journals.

Since writing the above we have received applications, personally and by letter, for the kind of papers mentioned above, but we say once for all we cannot furnish them. We could sell thousands if we had them. Many of our friends at home or abroad have anything of the kind, and will send them to us free of expense, we can distribute them in quarters where they will tell with tremendous effect. Is it not an extraordinary circumstance that Whigs should seek so earnestly after Loco papers to confute Loco arguments with.

A CROWD--A CURIOSITY.

On Saturday morning we placed that honest Loco journal, the Carlisle Statesman, upon our Bulletin board. Of course the novelty of seeing "J. K. Polk" &c., in big letters, put up as Whig bulletin, attracted a tention, and crowds examined the curious document with great interest. They saw the difference betwixt honest Loco journals and the hypocritical papers of the party in this city, who would palm Polk on the people as a *Tariff* man. We do not know but it would be advantageous for Whigs wanting genuine Polk documents, to subscribe for the Statesman till after the election.

☞Some little discrepancy exists in the statements of the height of the mammoth Whig pole.—We have inquired of the contractors and find it to be 312 feet, as w stated on Saturday.

OMNIBUSSES.

We observe several new public conveniences in the shape of Omnibusses, running to various towns around the city, to Lawrenceville, Oakland and Scott's fields, Manchester, East Liberty, &c. We hope the proprietors will be encouraged. The only thing wanting to perfect their plans is to advertise their vehicles, particularly where they start from, and the hour. We see them in the street, but if we wished to go to several of the places, we know not where to find them. Time is precious, and business men cannot spare it to hunt them up.

From the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

MR. SHUNK'S LETTER.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 12, 1844.

Messrs. Phillips & Smith:

GENTLEMEN:—The opposition papers are crowding accusations against me. The Pittsburgh Gazette now says that I am hostile to the use of the Bible in Common Schools, and the conclusion the editor draws, is, I am told, for I have not seen his sheet, that I am an enemy to the Bible itself.

The truth is that I am friendly to the use of the Bible in Common Schools, and among my first acts, after I was elected a School Director in Harrisburgh, in 1837 or 1838; I proposed that the Bible should be read in the schools of our ward, which was agreed to by the Board. I do not know whether a record of this proceeding was kept, but I am certain Dr Fager the Secretary, and the other members of the board, who were present, remember it.

In conversation I have no doubt said, because it is my opinion, that in Schools where the parents of the children differ with regard to the use of the Bible as a School book, it is well, rather than make that holy book an occasion of unholy strife, NOT TO INSIST UPON ITS USE FOR THIS PURPOSE. For the religious education of children belongs to their parents and their Sabbath School instructors, and is not in common entrusted to the Schoolmasters, whose Scholars generally belong to various denominations. There are many good men who conscientiously believe that it is improper to use the Bible for the purpose of teaching children to read, because, it may be calculated to lessen their reverence for the sacred volume. Now, although this is not my opinion, yet I cheerfully accede to others their right to differ from me, and I do not think that this difference of opinion should be made to disturb the harmony of a School, for our Common School System of education depends mainly for success upon the united efforts of the people of the several districts. This opinion I have freely expressed. It is now made the groundwork of a bitter accusation against me. It is to be regretted that one who has, by his whole life and conversation, reverenced the holy Scriptures, who in the good old way was at School advanced from Dilworth's Spelling book to reading in the Testament, and then took rank with the head class by reading in the Bible, should be arraigned before the public as an enemy to, or showing any of the remotest disrespect for the Sacred Volume, because he respects the opinions of those who believe that other books should be used to teach children the art of reading.

I am, yours respectfully,

FRS. R. SHUNK.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MANUFACTURES.

The United States Gazette pays a merited compliment to the Glass Manufacturers of this city. It says:

"It is with more than ordinary pleasure that we find that the skill and ingenuity of the glass factors of Pittsburgh have overcome all opposition of foreign importations; and that our own artizans can now, by the beauty and intrinsic value of their manufactures, enjoy an undisputed possession of the entire market West of the Allegheny mountains. We can scarcely take up one of our exchange papers, either from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville or St. Louis, but what we find in their quotations of glassware, that those manufactured in Pittsburgh rule at the highest rates."

"A great improvement is already visible in the quality of all the articles produced at Pittsburgh, and what is really gratifying, they are now furnished at an equal, if not in some instances lesser rate than before the passage of the tariff act. Plain glasses imported under the Compromise act of 1832, from England and France, have entirely disappeared, and their place in the Western country is supplied by the manufactures of Pennsylvania, of better quality and at lesser prices."

The improvement is really surprising. The *pressed* ware approaches *cut* in beauty and smoothness. We shall notice it more particularly shortly. The demand for this branch of Pittsburgh manufactures is improving, and will be, perhaps, as good this fall as it ever was.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THANKS TO WHEELING.

A meeting of the Ashland Glee Club of Allegheny was held on board the steamboat Wilmington, on her return from the Wheeling Whig Convention, by calling Mr. Jas. McVicker, Jr., to the Chair, and electing Mr. R C. Gray Secretary.

On motion of R C. Gray, Messrs S. D Sewell, W. F. Boyd and Wm. Nellis were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the thanks of the Club to the Whigs of Wheeling. The following resolutions were then reported, and unanimously adopted

Resolved, That the Ashland Glee Club of Allegheny return their sincere thanks to the whole-souled Whig Coons of Wheeling for their uniform kindness—that they are indeed the *Head of Navigation* in hospitality and courtesy.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to Mr Jas. H Forsyths, and Mr. Neil, whose hospitality we particularly enjoyed.

Resolved, That

"Ne'er a city her surpasses,
For honest Whigs and bonny lasses."

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Allegheny, Pittsburgh and Wheeling whig papers.

On motion the meeting adjourned with [illegible] three thundering cheers for Wheeling.

JAS. M VICKER, Jr. Prest.

R C. GRAY, Sec'y

From Jamaica---A City Destroyed by an Earthquake.

Jamaica papers to the 15th ult. have been received by the New Orleans Bulletin. The long continued drought had been temporarily interrupted by showers of rain, but the dry weather was still complained of. The news from the Home Government of the contemplated alteration in the sugar duties gave great dissatisfaction. The "Dispatch," of the 10th ult states that letters from St. Juan Nicaragua give accounts of an awful earthquake. The city of Nicaragua lies in ruins, only one house is to be seen. The churches and plantations in that quarter are also destroyed. No mention is made of any lives being lost. "The visitation (says the Dispatch) must have taken place some time in June." The British blockade of the port of St. Juan is still continued.

BISHOP ONDERDONK'S ADDRESS.

The Philadelphia papers publish the address of the Rt. Rev. H. U. Onderdonk to the Special Convention recently held in that city. It is a narrative of his general course of life since 1828, when he contracted a disease by sleeping at Harrisburgh, on the 3d of August, in a room of which the window was open. He says he awoke "with a severe pain far back in the left side," which continued for a long time. The only medicine from which he derived relief was brandy and water, of which he took large quantities for a long series of years, feeling it to be a matter of absolute necessity. He never wished or attempted to conceal the practice, but frequently spoke of it to many both clergy and laity. His strength nevertheless, continued to decrease, in consequence of the disease, so that evening services and meetings became so wearisome that he was obliged to discontinue them. He gives the narrative of these events with considerable detail, up to May 24th, 1844, when he says he was waited upon by a committee of ten clergymen, who communicated to him certain charges, connected directly and indirectly with what he had recited. He speaks in very earnest terms of the terrible blow which the unexpected communication produced upon him, and says that he instantly abandoned every kind of spirituous drink, and that he intends hereafter to refrain from it. This sudden change of his habits he states has increased his illness, and totally unfitted him for the discharge of the functions of the office of Bishop, of which he therefore tendered his resignation. He invokes the interposition of the Convention between him and the direct charge brought against him.

AN EXPLOSION.—The citizens of the village of Akron, Ohio, were startled from their slumbers about twelve o'clock, on the night of the 3d inst., by a terrible noise, shaking of dwellings and rattling of windows, caused by an explosion of about 2,000 pounds of powder, in one of the cylinder mills of the powder manufactory of the Messrs. Austins, about a mile from the village, demolishing the building and machinery and scattering portions of it for half a mile about. There was about 600 pounds of copper balls in the mill, which are probably thrown to a considerable distance, but we have not learned that they have done any injury. The cause of the explosion is unknown the machinery was in operation at the time, but no one was in or about the mill. Loss $1,000.

A STRANGE STORY.—The N. Y. Sun contains the following:

"At the last advices from Texas, Commodore E. W. Moore was on trial there for disobedience in going down from New Orleans to Yucatan with his fleet, to take part in the domestic quarrels of Mexico, contrary to the positive and reiterated orders of President Houston to come home; yet at about the same date we hear of him here diligently engaged in fitting out a vessel wherewith to intercept the Mexican steamers now fitting in this port on their return to Mexico. It is very well to be in two places at once, if Com. Moore and the Texan Government can so arrange it, but it is not well if it be true as rumored that men are persuaded to enlist on those Mexican vessels, and then sworn to commit mutiny and murder the officers, and after gaining possession of the steamers, carry them as prizes of war into Texas."

The Philadelphia Gazette, speaking of the acceptance of the resignation of the Right Rev. Bishop Onderdonk by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania says:—

What, then, will be the effect of the measure adopted? It will be necessary, according to the canons of the Episcopal church, that a Bishop's resignation, after being accepted by a majority of two thirds of the clerical and lay deputies of his own Convention, should be ratified by a majority of both orders of the General Convention. The General convention meets in a few weeks, and should it ratify the resignation according to the canon, the episcopate—but not till then—will be vacant. It will devolve under these circumstances, upon the annual Convention of Pennsylvania to meet in May next, to fill the vacancy."

LATE FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The schr. Victorine Capt. Bunce, arrived yesterday morning in 18 days from Jacquernel, St. Domingo, with the following intelligence. A report had reached Jacquernel from Aux Cayes that the blacks at that place had again broken out and commenced hostilities against the yellow or half-breed negroes on account of the arrival of a great number of them from Jamaica and other West India ports. Almost every vessel which had arrived from other ports of West Indies was full of the half breeds returned to the Island.

It was perfectly healthy at Jacmel, and, as far as could be ascertained, all through the Island. It was also very quiet there. Business was dull. American Produce scarce and sold quick. Coffee and Logwood were plenty. A merchant from the city of St. Domingo reported it was all quiet there and in that neighborhood.—There is no news as to the whereabouts of the President.

The Cincinnati Chronicle noticing the large increase in the imports of Merchandise from the East in this city via the Canal, remarks, that the Gazette was perhaps too fast in saying the great middle route had "crushed competition." The Chronicle is right. Put it down as a *lapsus penna*—it is seldom we write so carelessly.—The Chronicle says the papers at Portsmouth are very lazy and careless in not paying attention to the business at the Collector's office there. We think so too, and we wish our brother of the Chronicle had that "long pole" he wished for some time ago to stir the Portsmouth fraternity up with. Had we one we would punch them with a good will. We are obliged to depend on what information we can pick up respecting business there, and have probably, been led astray.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE
Of Valuable Real Estate.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court, for the payment of debts &c., and on motion of T. MELLON, Esq., and petition and accounts of John McMasters, Jr., acting Executor, filed:

Will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday the 5th of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following Real Estate, to wit:

FIRST—All that certain Lot of ground, with a 3 story Brick warehouse thereon erected, fronting 22 feet 6 inches more or less on Liberty street in the city of Pittsburgh, and extending back 110 feet to Exchange alley, being part of Lot No. 97 in Col. Wood's plan, being part of the same property conveyed to the said decedent by William Anderson and wife, by deed dated 5th April, 1818, and recorded in Book A, vol. 27, page 299.

SECOND—A certain lot or piece of ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, being part of lot marked in the plan thereof No. 127, bounded as follows, to wit, beginning on Cherry alley at the corner of the lot on which the Associate Reformed Church is erected, thence northwardly along said alley 22 feet 6 inches, thence westwardly a parallel line with Sixth street about 60 feet, thence in a parallel line with said alley 22 feet 6 inches, thence eastwardly about 60 feet to the place of beginning.

THIRD—A certain other Lot of ground, in said city, commencing at the corner of the last lot above described, thence northwardly along Cherry alley 22 feet feet 6 inches, thence westwardly in a parallel line with Sixth st. thence in a parallel line with said alley 22 feet 6 inches, thence eastwardly along the line of the lot last above described about 60 feet to the place of beginning on which said two lots last above described is erected a frame shed formerly used as a carpenter's shop.

FOURTH—A certain lot or piece of ground, on the corner of Cherry Alley and Sixth street, in the city of Pittsburgh, being twenty-six feet six inches in front on Sixth street, and extending in width the same width on Cherry Alley ninety feet more or less and on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house fronting on Sixth street.

FIFTH—One other lot or piece of ground, beginning on Sixth street, 26 feet 6 inches from the corner of Cherry Alley, thence eastwardly along Sixth street 22 feet 6 inches, thence northwardly in a parallel line with Cherry alley about 90 feet, thence westwardly at right angles with said alley 22 feet 6 inches to the corner of the lot last above mentioned, thence along the line of said last described lot about 90 feet to the place of beginning, on which is erected a one story frame dwelling house. The two last described lots, being part of lot No. 459 in the general plan of Pittsburgh, and conveyed to the said descendant by John Scull and wife, by deed recorded in Book X, 2 vol. 47, page 206.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third the purchase money to be paid in hand; one third with interest at 9 months, and one-third with interest at 18 months. The two-thirds remaining unpaid to be secured by bond and mortgage.

By the Court,

THOMAS FARLEY, Clerk.

sep 14—w3t&1awd&w

WILLIAM MARSHALL,

HAT, CAP AND FUR WAREHOUSE,

No. 101 Market and 43 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHERE will be found always on hand, superior Beaver, Otter, Nutria, Cassmere, Russia, Plain Brush and Muskrat

HATS,

Made of the best materials by competent workmen, and at greatly reduced prices—from $1 to $5 each.

I have just returned from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with my Fall Stock of

Caps and Ladies' Furs.

Caps from 12½ cents to $12 each such as Scalette, Hair, Seal Plush, Single and double; Cloth, Plain, and Fur trimmed; Tabby and Silk Velvet and Glazed of all kinds.

☞A handsome assortment of CHILDREN'S FANCY CAPS, of all patterns and colors: Muskrat Caps, coarse and fine; Sea Otter of various qualities; Superfine Otter; a new style of Mohair Caps made in Paris; also, Mohair Cloth of the same kind to make of any given pattern; besides an endless variety of shapes and qualities, which cannot be enumerated.

LAST, BUT NOT LEAST.

MUFFS—from One Dollar and Fifty Cents to Sixteen Dollars each; such as, very superior Lynx different qualities; a beautiful article of Fitch, Genuet Cross Fox, Imitation Lynx, Muskrat, Coney, and all other kinds; to which I respectfully invite the attention of the ladies.

A portion of my stock was purchased at a great sacrifice, and will be disposed of at GREAT BARGAINS. Only give me a call and examine my assortment and be convinced that I will sell lower than any other house in this city, even in these cheap times.

☞An apprentice wanted as above.

sept 9-d1w&wst

Extraordinary Cure.

CLEVELAND, June 27, 1843.

C. C. BRISTOL, Buffalo—Dear sir—I conceive it my duty to inform you—which I wish made public through the press—of the case of my wife who has been rescued from a premature grave by the use of your Sarsaparilla obtained of your agents in this place, Messrs. H & E Gaylord. The facts are these: up to the time my wife commenced the use of your Sarsaparilla she had been declining and failing fast under the treatment of a regular physician who finally said to me there was no hope of her life unless warm weather commenced. The physician did not give any particular name to the disease. The symptoms however were general debility and weakness, attended with severe pain in the side. She was wasted to a mere skeleton, and entirely helpless. I am happy, yes thankful more than I can convey in words, to inform you that she is entirely recovered by the use of your Sarsaparilla after every thing else had failed. Her sister, who died a short time previous with the same complaint, I have no doubt could have been cured, had we have known this medicine in time.

I have recommended it to my German friends, and all that have used it say it has cured, or had the desired effect. One man of my acquaintance who was just ready to sink into the grave, has been cured, and we'll be pleased to give you a certificate if you wish any further evidence.

I am very truly yours, JOS. ROOF.

☞For sale wholesale and retail by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

sept 6 corner 6th and Wood sts.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES THOMPSON, late of Franklin township, Allegheny county, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, in said township, and those having claims against said estate are desired to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D DUFF,

sept 2-w6t* Administrator.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP.

AN unimproved Farm, containing One Hundred and Sixty-eight acres, situated 3½ miles from the Ohio river, back of Millersport, in the valley of Indian Guyandotte, Lawrence county, Ohio.

Further information may be obtained by applying at 29 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAMS & DILWORTH.

may 9

NEW CABINET AND CHAIR WAREROOM.

JOSEPH W. LOWRIE,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a Wareroom in SECOND STREET,

BETWEEN WOOD AND SMITHFIELD STREETS,

Directly opposite Mr. Samuel Church's warehouse, where he would invite them to call if they want good furniture at a fair price, as he has provided himself with the best of workmen and materials, and transacts business upon the principle of "small profits and quick returns." All orders left at the wareroom, either by day or night, will be attended to on the shortest possible notice. may 2—d&wly

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STRAY HORSE.

BROKE in the enclosure of the subscriber residing in Indiana township, Allegheny co., on the 19th instant, a Bay Horse. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take the horse away, or he will be sold according to law.

FRANCIS LANGSTON.

aug 26—1wit Near Fairview, Allegheny co., Pa.

CANDOR HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the travelling public, that he has opened a house of public entertainment in the village of CANDOR, formerly known as Raccoon meeting house, under the name of the CANDOR HOUSE. From the preparation he has made for the entertainment of travellers and others, he hopes to meet with a share of the patronage of the public. Candor being a very pleasant village, in a beautiful situation, persons who wish a healthy place to board their families during the summer months, will be comfortably entertained. Candor is situated about a mile and a half from the Steubenville turnpike, about 18 miles from Pittsburgh.

aug 12—wlf CHANCEY WEEKS.

PATENT VERMIFUGE.

DR. M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC

PROMPTLY expelled Worms to an almost incredible number! To substantiate the above facts, many hundred of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame; and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives, annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lanes American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON,

Owner of Water Forge, and other Works, Monongalia county, Va.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave one dose to a child five years old, from which it expelled two hundred and thirty three large worms; and to a girl ten years old from which it expelled seventy one, two to a boy seven years old, which expelled one hundred and twenty one; and still the e remains nearly one half of the vial.

ABIGAL HOUSTON.

This is to certify, that I got a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, of which I gave two doses to a boy nine years old, which expelled two hundred and fifty one; very large worms to a boy seven years old I gave two, which expelled one hundred and ninety nine; to one five years old I gave two which expelled one hundred and fifty; and to a babe twenty months old I gave one which brought away fifty seven worms; and still there remained one dose. JOSEPH GRAY, Esq.

Mouth of Booth's Creek, Monongalia county, Va.

For sale by JONATHAN KIDD, Wholesale agent, corner Fourth and Wood sts, Pittsburgh; and also by J. SARGANT, H. P. SCHWARTZ and JOHN